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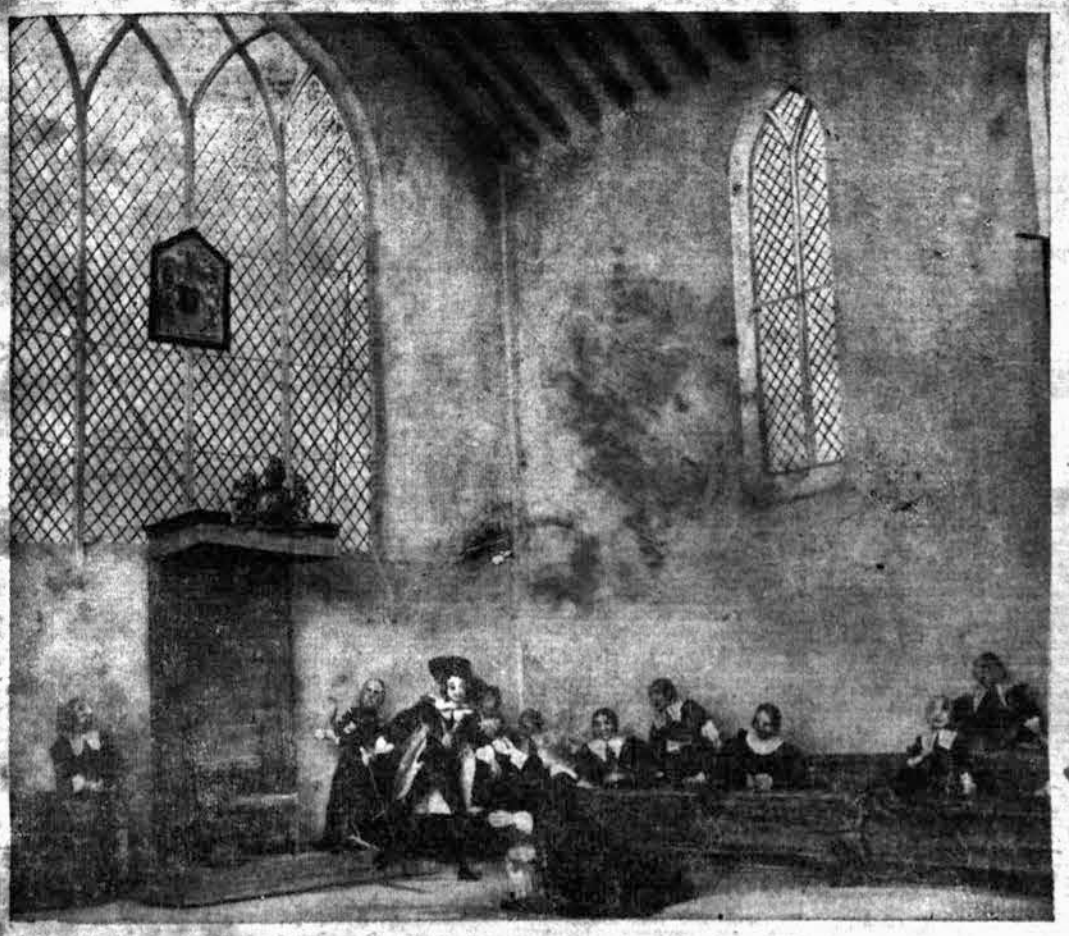
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

MILESTONES IN HISTORY

This picture depicts the signing of Magna Carta by King John in 1215, and is part of a fascinating exhibition of "Parliament-Past and Present" being held in London.



This picture of a diorama in London's "Parliament Past and Present" exhibition, shows the historic clash between the King and the people's representatives in the House of Commons itself. King Charles I had dared to enter the House to demand the surrender to his authority of five of its members. This act of autocracy, as much as anything, led to the overthrow of the Monarch and his eventual execution.

T. V. A. Solution For Kashmir

(SEE PAGE 5)

Power From The Depths

IT is still early in the day, but the prospects of success in the search for geothermal power are in New Zealand. The present field of operations, Wairakei, is the smallest part of a thermally-active area of hundreds of square miles in the North Island, in which there may be a dozen or more equally steam-rich sections.

The project has moved fast from the hopeful possibility of a year ago, when the first small bore was started by the drillers at Wairakei.

Now there is a high probability of a power station, or station drawing steam from deep underground and generating electric power, not in tens but in hundreds of thousands of kilowatts, says a writer in "Forefront."

To the North Island, within ten to fifteen years of exhaustion of economic hydro-electric sites without sufficient coal production for even present needs, and so far without oil, that is a tremendous and exciting prospect.

The lead in harnessing natural steam to turbines and generators was given the world by Italy, at first merely as a sideline to a centuries-old chemical industry, built round the borax-rich steam from small natural vents at Larderello, Tuscany.

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The industry set out to find more steam and so more borax, until, 30 or so years ago, experiments were made with a small turbine.

Now steam from below Larderello produces over 200,000 kilowatts of power—more than twice the output of Karapiro, and greater than will be generated at Maraetai (two new hydro-electric power projects on the Waikato River, North Island, New Zealand).

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The Italians, though they have driven much deeper, to 3,000 feet, have not had to send their bores through rock layers of such extreme temperatures as at Wairakei, nor does the wealth of world experience in deep drilling for oil give more than the basic guidance. However, the past year's experience in research and field work has laid the foundation for the next stages of larger and more bores, to "prove" the prospects, which, in theory and in the field, appear so good.

Fourteen bores have been sunk at Wairakei mostly in a valley between the Geyser and the Karapiti Valleys, in a line about four miles back from the Waikato River. These trial bores are small, four inches in diameter decreasing to 2 1/2 inches at depth.

All have found steam and heat at depths of 600 to 1,100 feet. Volumes of delivery vary between bore and bore, but optimism grows steadily.

Recently a long step was made in the uncapping of a 10-incher decreasing to eight inches, and down about 700 feet, near the junction of the Auckland and Rotorua main highways.

A roaring high-pitched jet of steam rose hundreds of feet. The famous Pohutu Geyser is dwarfed. From the uncased lower bore, debris and rock torn out by the rush of steam hurled up the steel casing, 1,000 feet into the air, and at the top of their flight burst into shrapnel, "going off like Bofors," and adding to the din and excitement.

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After some hours of deafening energy the bore choked with oversized rock, but was cleared in a few hours of redrilling, and has settled down to its pouring rush and roar.

It will run unchecked for long periods, while a watch is kept for any diminution of pressure in itself or in nearby earlier bores. The indications are, so far, to the contrary. Next, more bores will go down, nested about the first, to study steam availability, that is, to prove whether steam will be delivered constantly, steadily, and at volume. Even to reach that stage may cost hundreds of thousands of pounds but the prize will be worth millions and the prospects of constancy, too, are thought promising.

The broad theory is that this is in part at least magnetic steam, originating in gases from the earth's core, the magma, and forcing up through a crust weakness, to be held and spread over a wide area by and between layers of

(Continued on page 20)

WEEK-END FUN

A student in Penn State's famous fishing class had hooked a very small trout and had wound it in till it was rammed against the end of the rod.

"What do I do now?" she cried excitedly.

"Climb up the rod and stab it," she was told.

★ ★

For years she had been one of those nagging wives. Then, one night, she attended a lecture on the subject, "The Smiling Face Always Wins Through."

The lecture so impressed her that she decided to try an experiment. Thus, when her unsuspecting husband came down to breakfast the next morning, he was met by a beaming wife—smiling but silent. Not a nagging word did she utter over his being late.

For a moment he stood dumbfounded in the doorway, then collapsed. "Holy Cow!" he mumbled. "She's got lockjaw!"

★ ★

Junior was one of those little terrors, and Papa was surprised when Mama suggested they buy him a bicycle.

"Do you think it will improve his behaviour?" Papa asked.

"No", said Mama grimly, "but it will spread his meanness over a wider area."

★ ★

The hurricane had struck. Trees were uprooted, roofs blown off, windows shattered, and houses moved from their foundations. After the blow people ran into the street and gathered in small groups to inspect the big wind's damage.

In one of these groups a man was running about telling everyone not to get excited, be calm, determine the damage, and then decide on what to do.

"That's a very good idea," replied a woman in the crowd, "but if I were you, I'd go into the house and put on my pants."

★ ★

A young lad of 13 was waiting to get in to 'SOUTH PACIFIC,' when he was spied by one of his father's friends.

"Hello, Paul," said the man. "How did you happen to get here tonight, you lucky kid!"

"Oh, I came on my brother's ticket," said the boy.

"And where's your brother?"

"Home looking for his ticket, I suppose," said Paul.

★ ★

"Both Smith and Jones proposed to Miss Brown. I wonder which was the lucky one?"

"It's too soon to say yet, but she accepted Smith."

★ ★

They had a guest to dinner one evening, and the small son of the house was allowed to stay up for the meal. He was very good and so quiet that everyone forgot he was there. Then, as dessert was being served, the host told a story.

When he had finished and the laughter had ceased, his little son exclaimed delightedly: "Now, Daddy, tell the other one."

★ ★

A mouth-organ was claimed by three soldiers, and the sergeant decided to arbitrate.

"I'll play a tune on it," he said. "You tell me what the tune is, and the one who's right gets the mouth-organ."

A weird medley of sounds followed, and the guesses were made.

"I think Brown's won," said the sergeant. "He was the nearest with 'Roll Out the Barrel.' But what I was actually playing to you was 'As Pants the Hart for Cooling Stream'!"

★ ★

Tramp: "Lady, I'm starving."

Lady: "Here's a penny. But tell me, how did you become so poor?"

Tramp: "I was just like you—too extravagant!"

★ ★

"My poor fellow," said the lady, "here is a rupee for you. It must be dreadful for you to be lame, but think how much worse it would be if you were blind."

"How right you are, lady," agreed the beggar. "When I was blind, I was always getting counterfeit money."

ODDITIES OF NATURE ◊ BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
the GIANT WATER BUG
KILLING A 3-INCH FRESH WATER FISH! A COMMON U.S. INSECT, IT INJECTS POISON INTO SMALLER VICTIMS, AND HAS BEEN KNOWN TO KILL SNAKES AND GIVE MEN PAINFUL WOUNDS!
THE COMMON COLD COSTS TWO BILLION DOLLARS IN THE U.S.A. ALONE AND CAUSES MISERY TO MILLIONS OF SUFFERERS— YET WHAT CAUSES COLDS HAS BEEN A MEDICAL MYSTERY FOR 2,000 YEARS!
DARWIN'S 'LOST BIRD'
DISCOVERED IN URUGUAY IN 1832, THIS IS NOW THE 'RAREST BIRD IN THE WORLD' [FORMERLY A REED-RUNNER AND MEMBER OF TROPICAL OVENBIRD FAMILY]
—THANKS TO CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM—

ODDS AGAINST QUADS

WHAT is the likelihood of any woman having more than one baby at a time? Very roughly these events follow a mathematical rule of chance— something like the football pools, says a writer in "Mother".

There is about a one in eighty-eight chance of having twins; a one in eighty-eight times eighty-eight (which is one in 7,744) chance of having triplets, and a one in 7,744 times eighty-eight chance of having quads. That works out at the probability of the birth of quadruplets occurring once in every 681,472 deliveries.

Quintuplets are born once in every 41,600,000 deliveries. So it is surprising to know that doctors have already collected records of something like fifty births of sets of quintuplets.

There are even a few true records of sextuplets, and it is believed that a woman in Chile four hundred years ago had seven girls at one delivery, though none of the seven survived.

Greater Risk

The more children a mother is carrying at a time the greater risk there is of her delivering them prematurely. Even if they are not premature, they will quite obviously be smaller than the average child, since if would be almost impossible for any woman to carry four seven-pound babies and seven to seven-and-a-half pounds is the ideal birth weight of one baby.

So quads when they are born each weigh (if they are lucky) about half of the best birth weight for a baby.

They have not the strength to suck at the breast, and so have to be fed with the sort of glass tube that was used to fill old-fashioned fountain pens; and as they are sometimes even too weak to swallow properly they may need feeding by a narrow rubber tube pushed down into their stomachs.

Through Incubators

Such tiny babies have to be kept at a very regular temperature, and the air they breathe must be fairly moist. It must also contain much oxygen. That is why we see photographs of the little new arrivals in incubators.

An incubator is a special cot made of a metal box lined with soft woollen blankets. It can be made airtight by closing a transparent plastic lid over it. Oxygen flows from special cylinders through warm water into the incubator, which is itself kept warm by heating the metal with special electrical apparatus. The heat is thermostatically controlled to keep the box at a fixed temperature.

The lid of the box is opened only to feed the babies, and they receive diluted breast milk.

When the quads are a little older they are usually bottle-fed, because it is not possible for a mother to breast-feed four children at a time. Apart from any other reason, she would not have a second to spare for anything else at all.

If they survive the first few months, which will take them up to about ten pounds in weight, quadruplets have the same chance of growing into perfectly normal individuals as any other babies.

X-Ray Can Tell

Because they are so unusual, quads receive publicity and a little financial help which the parents of other children do not get. The latter is certainly necessary.

No pregnant mother need worry that she will unexpectedly present her husband with quads. It is true that occasionally twins are not diagnosed before delivery even when the most careful examination is conducted. The mother of quads is always so large that the person looking after her must become suspicous and arrange an X-ray examination. It is only by this means that the number of babies can be told for certain.

Multiple births occur more often when a nation is going through a phase of increased fertility. This is perhaps happening throughout the world now, as it does after a major war. It does not happen before wars; it is not nature's way of preparing for mass slaughter.

Practical Jokers

LIKE every other noble art, prankery has its own high standards. No self-respecting practical joker would want to be classed with the fool who pulls chairs out from under people. In its best form, the practical joke merely drives the victim slightly batty, writes R. Markewich in "The Catholic Digest".

Campuses are notorious for outrageous practical jokes. About ten years ago the president of an eastern college was plagued by a group of his students in the disguise of surveyors. Equipped with plumb lines, compasses, tripods and telescopes, they drew a bead that neatly cut off the corner of the president's front porch.

"What," inquired the president nervously, "is going on, or should I say what seems to be coming off?"

A student replied laconically, "State highway going through here."

The president became agitated at the thought of the world's traffic whipping directly under his study-window. "What can I do?" he inquired meekly.

"Dunno," said the student, "but you can ask the Department of Public Works," and he generously gave out a phone number.

Needless to say, the phone number was that of a confederate. Before the joke was finally called off, two days later, the president of the college was thinking seriously of joining the New Deal in Washington.

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Alfred Hitchcock, a master of suspense on the screen, has, in his private life, directed some frolicsome gags. When Hitchcock conceives a prank, expense is no obstacle.

Many years ago, as Richard the Third, Gerald du Maurier declaimed loudly on the stage, "A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!" A few seconds later, when he strode into his dressing room, he found a horse that Hitchcock had thoughtfully provided.

Another time, in Hollywood, Hitchcock gave a sedate dinner in honour of the British actor, Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Six guests were seated about the gleaming silver and crisp linen. They discussed the affairs of the literary and theatrical world in modulated tones by candlelight.

Then the service of the dinner began. Hitchcock had hired 50 extras to dress up as waiters and footmen. They milled about the guests, elbowing them, shouting at them, spilling soup on their starched shirt bosoms, taking food away before it was touched, dropping wine on the tablecloth and whispering insults. Outnumbered nine to one, Sir Cedric and other guests did the only feasible thing. With the mob of waiters and footmen hurling abuse at them on the way out, they quickly departed.

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On the opening night of a radio show three years ago Orson Welles induced apoplexy in his sponsors.

The show was to go on the air at eight o'clock. At five minutes of eight the entire studio was in a panic because Welles could not be found. But at zero hour minus one minute, Welles strode in, calm and smiling, waving a cheery greeting to the assembled technicians, actors, and musicians. The sponsors drew an easy breath, just one easy breath, for as Welles stepped up to the microphone he tripped, and the papers he was carrying in his hand scattered all over the studio. With barely a dozen seconds to go, everyone, including the sponsors, hopped to pick up the stray sheets.

While they were madly scrambling, Welles reached inside his pocket, brought out the real script, and went on the air as though nothing had happened.

Another practical joke involving a fake fall was engineered by Harpo Marx in Tiffany's, ultra-swank New York jewellery store. Harpo entered the store as furtively as possible, until he was sure that every dick in the place had him singled out. Then he went over to the section of the store where the rarest gems were sold. Fondly he handled all the precious stones, his eyes greedily scrutinizing them. By this time the

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"LADY WITH THE LAMP"

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh attended the premiere of "The Lady With The Lamp", at the Warner Theatre, Leicester-square. Above Princess Elizabeth shaking hands with Anna Neagle, star of the film, with Michael Wilding next to her. On right is Lady Mountbatten.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

'NEW LOOK' IN DELHI CONGRESS OFFICE

Press Bill Debate Proves A Marathon Of Oratory

NEW DELHI (BY AIR).

THE "CARE-TAKER" PARLIAMENT IS COMING TO ITS END. IT WAS ELECTED ON AD HOC BASIS, PRIMARILY TO FRAME INDIA'S CONSTITUTION. IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM IT CONSISTED OF CONGRESSMEN, MUSLIM LEAGUERS AND THEIR STOOGES WITH SOME INDEPENDENT GATE-CRASHERS. THE MUSLIM LEAGUERS DEPARTED TO PAKISTAN, LEAVING BEHIND SOME OF DIVIDED LOYALTY. KHALIQ-UD-ZAMAN SWORE LOYALTY TO INDIA'S FLAG AND HUSSAIN IMAM TO INDIA'S CONSTITUTION. THEY BIDED THEIR TIME TILL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED THEM PROFIT AND OFFICE IN PAKISTAN. AND THEN THEY SWORE AGAINST INDIA.

THIS Parliament came into being on August 15, 1947. It almost evolved a convention to say farewell to one Minister or other every Session thereafter. The first Minister to go was Dr. Rajendra Prasad followed by Shanmukham Chetty, Cooverji Bhabha, Shyama Babu Mookherjee, K. C. Neogy, Dr. John Matthai, Jairamdas Daulatram, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. C. R. has decided to go as well. In Prime Minister Nehru's "caretaker' Government, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh is the third Finance Minister, Mr. Mehtab, the fourth Commerce and second Industry Minister, Mr. Munshi the third Food Minister and Gopalswamy Ayyangar the second Transport Minister. The unchangeables are the Education Minister, Maulana Azad, the Defence Minister, Sardar Baldeo Singh, the Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, the Transport Minister, Mr. Gopalswamy Ayyangar, the Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and the Works Minister, Mr. Gadgil.

Devastating Oratory

Judging from the Press gallery standards, the Finance Minister, Deshmukh, the Home Minister, Rajagopalachary, the Transport and the State Minister, Mr. Gopalswamy Ayyangar, the Education Minister, Maulana Azad, the Natural Resources Minister, Sri Prakasa, and the Food Minister, Mr. Munshi have done very well. C.R.'s speech on the Press Bill was a masterpiece in devastation. The other Ministers are "also ran", some of them having earned the rare laurals of being highly successful failures.

The first Parliament has demonstrated the highly defective character of the Rules of Procedure of the House. Leaving aside, the Hindu Code Bill, it usually takes days and some times weeks to put through a non-controventional legislation. There is a debate on a Select Committee motion. There is another debate on Select Committee's Report. There is the third debate on the second reading of a Bill and sometimes a fourth debate on its third reading. It is the same gramophone which is allowed to play the same record three times, if not four tunes.

The composition of the House has an important bearing on this question. In the present Parliament the Congress has a big majority. In fact, it is a one-Party Government and one-Party House. The Party often holds its own meetings and decides the course of its action on a particular measure. What would happen could easily be imagined, if there were more than one parties in the House, when under the Congress, it takes weeks to pass an innocuous measure?

Press Bill Debate

As indicated last week, the main responsibility for the speedy disposal of the business rests on the Government Chief Whip. The whole machinery of the Chief Whip will have to be overhauled and reorganised, if Government's business has to be disposed off speedily.

The battle over the Press Bill raged in Parliament during the week. Generalissimo Goenka, ably supported by Air Marshal Deshbandhu Gupta launched a rear-guard action. The Generalissimo came in with a loadful of books. The Air Marshall did one better. In addition to his own armful of books he had another load brought in by a Chaprasi. They made Marathon speeches. It is said that Rommel was a great general. He however had one fatal defect. He repeated his tactics. So did the two knight errants of the Press. They charged the Government of breach of promise, having won a victory by that tactics over the Government of the Part C States. The Government Force were led by a general, who was an editor, politician, statesman and administrator. He knew the strength of the opposition and succeeded in destroying it by a blitzkrieg. This is what he said:—

"Here I come to the great argument that I am a breaker of promises and assurances. With great respect I must say that the whole argument is based on imagination, if not worse. I gave no such assurance as has been made the basis of the argument to prove that I have broken the assurance. I never said that I would hand over the entire responsibility of Parliament—even if I had the power to do it—to the A.I.N.E.C. That was the argument advanced. Did I say that unless a Bill is approved by the A.I.N.E.C., I will not introduce it? But that was the argument advanced.....

Shri Goenka: I didn't.

Shri Rajagopalachari: You did. I am sorry, you did. You can

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FRIEND AND ALLY OF VILLAGERS

All-India Radio's "Farm Forum"

TWO years ago, after a strenuous day in the hospital, the District Medical Officer of Unao (U.P.) was relaxing in his cosy drawing room, tapping his fingers on a magazine to the rhythm of of the music from his radio turn to AIR Lucknow.

Before long the song ended and some dialogue followed. The Doctor put away the magazine and turned his eyes to the window overlooking the green lawn where children were laughing and playing under the glorious orange and red evening sky. When he rose to turn off the radio, something in the broadcast arrested his attention and he started listening intently.

It was Lucknow's "Farm Forum" hour and the broadcaster was advising the villagers of Sohramau (one of the Forum centres) on the efforts they should make at once to prevent malaria taking a heavier toll.

"Sohramau .... Sohramau.... Surely this village is in MY district," thought the doctor, puckering his brow.

He took up his telephone and dialled. 'Hello! Can you tell me where is Sohramau? .....Twenty miles from here on the Lucknow-Kanpur road?.....Did we have any report of an epidemic of malaria there? ..... No? ..Well, send me some packets of injectules and pills tonight....Yes, I shall be going there tomorrow morning. Please ask the anti-Malaria Squad to reach there in time.....I will have a look round. Thank you." The doctor rang off.

The next morning the people of Sohramau had the surprise of their life-time. The D.M.O. Saheb himself had come in his big motor car uninvited, but bringing much needed relief. His "curing" hands soothed the feverthrobbing brows of children and peasants, although they had winced at the prick of the doctor's "needle". The ablebodied men and women marched behind the anti-malaria squad to help drain the ponds. The flustering SARPANCH (headman) was handed a packet of 500 bitter pills and the villagers were admonished to swallow them if they wished to escape the clutches of the fever-demon.

Sohramau's luck was no doubt incidental to the Farm Forum broadcasts of AIR. But there were also many direct benefits, some no less spectacular and concrete and many not easily measurable.

Faction In Delhi Village

There was that village in Delhi —Badli—where a quarrel arose: To whom did the trees in that field belong—the landlord or the tenant? The quarrel grew—into a big faction. Panchayat elections were fought vehemently. The two parties were inflexible. The result—a social boycott of one group by the other. Even AIR had reluctantly to establish two separate listening centres in Badli. But the AIR men scratched their heads and hatched a plot. Special programmes were henceforth on the air and plays and features which brought out glaringly the evils of factions were included in the Farm Forum Programmes. The conscience of some was touched. One day two members of one party attended the listening centre of the other party. A few days later the two grew to ten.... Finally AIR again set up a single listening centre for the whole village—the faction had been dissolved.

Many instances illustrating the more permanent and less incidental benefits of the Farm Forum Programmes could be cited. Within six months of AIR starting its special programmes for the villages, a number of compost pits had come into existence in Wadi (Bombay) — and there was no dearth of cheap and adequate manure for the fields.

Again another village in Bombay ran a successful experiment of tomato cultivation, initiated by the Farm Forum, and pocketed a substantial income. Kittur in Belgaum District and Haldipur in North Kanara took to sweet potatoes as a second crop at the suggestion of the Farm Forum and realised additional profit. The dreadful pest of locusts was again and again tackled in several villages with the help of the Farm Forum.

In fact many a village throughout India, from Delhi State in the North to Tanjore District in the South, has come to look upon the AIR Farm Forum as a friend and ally in its struggle against poverty, disease and ignorance.

Two years ago AIR stepped off its ivory tower and went into the villages to build a platform for the tiller of the soil and to lay a channel of communication with the villagers. The main object of organising the Farm Forums or 'GRAM PANCHAYATS was to aid the grow-more-food drive.

The Forums were set up in areas of intensive cultivation where community receiver sets had been installed by the State Governments. They consisted of groups of villagers who volunteered to listen regularly to broadcasts on subjects of special interest to them like seed and crop, scythe and plough, straw and and fodder. After the broadcasts, the veteran farmers, the village school teacher and the not-so-shy AIR man who comprise the forum, hold discussions among themselves and send reports containing their viewpoints and suggestions in increasing the turnover in those areas, their special difficulties and particular needs.

These follow-up discussions are often woven into subsequent broadcasts. Thus, a special programme of practical utility to the villagers was evolved and put on the air thrice a week from eight AIR Stations (Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Lucknow, Baroda, Dharwar, Vijayawada and Tiruchi) in Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Gujerati and Kannada and in Hariana, Avadi and other dialects.

The subjects covered were many and varied: improved methods of cultivation, crop rotation, use of modern implements, jute cultivation, vegetable growing, fruit tree plantation, compost-making, artificial fertilizers, mechanical farming, insect pests, plant and crop diseases, cattle breeding, fodder for cattle, storage of grains, preparation of 'GUR', co-operative farming, sanitation, Panchayats etc. Many experts, both officials and others, gave special talks to the villagers or joined in the Forum discussions.

Two-Way Channel

The Farm Forum works as a two-way communication system between the villager and the Government. With the aid of experts on agriculture and allied subjects the Government is able to educate the villagers to increase agricultural production and improve the conditions in the villages. At the same time, the voice of the farmer, his practical difficulties and his reactions to the measures taken by the Government, reach the ears of the administrators and the planners.

How far this sharing of ideas has helped to increase food production will not perhaps be easy to gauge. But one thing is certain. The villager is evincing a great deal of interest in these programmes. He is not averse to one or two flim dutties, but he is decidedly in favour of solid information on matters that concern him. More and more centres in the rural areas are now asking to be included in the Forum discussions.

AIR is no longer the source of urban entertainment or instruction alone. Through the Farm Forums it is now striving to render a vital service to the masses of our village people, the back bone of our country.

PATTER

IMPOSSIBLE

By Asude

I know it is impossible. But then, there is Bhulo's version. Two men of substance and integrity heard him.

I can believe a woman wearing "trunks." But can a woman wear 'a' trunk? Impossible. I know. But how do you explain what Bhulo said?

"Cannabis Indica"? No. I would like to, very much, but I dare not. A good strong Burma is as far as I can go.

I tell you, I don't believe it myself. But there are the two men of substance. And, as I said, integrity. And they heard Bhulo. I am only passing on what I heard from them.

It happened, of course, in Delhi, as all historic events do. And it started one evening about ten days ago with a lady appearing at a house down Babar Road way asking for shelter.

She had everything,—but not too much of anything. A slim, streamlined body, if you see what I mean. Rather on the Greta Garbo than on the Mae West side. Make a note of that.

She had lost a husband and also her Railway ticket. So she took train at Howrah and alighted at Delhi because somebody had told her that there was always a home for women at Delhi, women who had lost their husbands and Railway tickets. She travelled all the way from Howrah to Delhi without a ticket.

But how is that? How could she be travelling without a ticket and yet lose it? Now, don't try to get a rise out of me. I didn't say that she lost her ticket between Howrah and Delhi, did I? Nor did she. She said that she had lost it on her way from her home station, somewhere in the interior of Bengal, to Howrah.

She said that to the checkers on the way, and they believed her. At Delhi station, she took a tonga and drove straight to the house I mentioned above. When the tongawallah asked for the fare, she said that she had lost her husband, and what was just as bad, she had lost her Railway ticket. Could he possibly expect her to pay tonga fare?

The tongawallah could not. In fact, he gave a look at her and drove away fast,—holding firmly on to his pocket.

She got the sanctuary she wanted. Folks in that house had never been known to turn away a woman who had lost both husband and ticket. So she got a room and a bed and stayed. All that she had in the way of luggage was a little trunk, made of tin, of a size midway between an attache case and a week-end suit case.

Later,—much later, it transpired that she was not the only woman without either a husband or a ticket who had alighted from the Delhi Mail that night. There were some twenty of them,—all husband-less and ticketless, and all wanting refuge. And all got refuge. We are made of flesh and blood, we of Delhi.

The Hindu Code Bill was fairly on the way but a lot of trouble was being made in front of the "House" by women who wouldn't have it. The Delhi Progressive Women's League had tabled a motion in a secret session of their Committee to augment local forces by indents from the States to checkmate the demonstrators.

But I am digressing. Return we to our muttons.

The lady made herself useful in the house. She could cook well, and manage children. She gave tips on lipstick and differential calculus with equal facility. A fine woman to have about the house.

There was also a dog in the house. And this dog had the curious habit of maintaining absolute silence throughout the day and give tongue with nightfall. Nobody could enter or leave that house between the hours 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. without the whole neighbourhood knowing about it.

When the trunk was opened, it appeared that she had just one change of everything, that is, a pair of blouses, a pair of bodices, a pair of saris, a pair of petticoats, and so on.

She stayed for three days, and then she vamoosed,—vanished,—clean off the face of Delhi. But how could she carry her trunk with her without running the risk of being noticed? The dog wouldn't mind,—it being daylight,—but others might.

When enquiries were started, several men said that they had noticed a lady walking away from that house,—but not a slim lady. By no means. Far from "slim". "A stout lady", they swore, "all big and balloony and bulging.." But the description of the face tallied. She had, however, no trunk with her.

No Watson could fail to see what that meant. It was just a case of putting on all that she had, bodice on bodice, blouse over blouse, sari on sari, and so on. I have asked several women whether this can be done. They assured me that it could.

But the trunk? Where did the trunk go? And how? I asked the same ladies whether she could have put on the trunk as well, with the rest of the upholstery. They laughed at me. This meant that it could not be done.

And this is where Bhulo steps in. And Bhulo deserves a little introduction. I cannot give all of Bhulo,—for want of space, but I will only say this. Bhulo was a stern believer in the Equality of Sexes. He made no distinction or discrimination between a man and a woman. A remarkable feature for a man of twelve.

What I mean is that if Bhulo cocked a snook at a passer-by, he did not mind the fact that it was only a woman, not a man. If he aimed his catapult at a broad or bulging back, he did not reject the back as a good target simply because it happened to be a woman's back and not worth the ball. An impartial dealer, Bhulo.

This is what the two gentlemen of substance and integrity heard a week after the lady disappeared. Bhulo was holding forth to a bosom pal of his, Jodo, 'aetat' eleven, on a bit of waste ground near the Railway shed.

"Look here, Jodo, you know that female, the one that scrammed? You know what she was?" Jodo expressed the belief that she must have been a thief. Jodo snorted. "Thief, nothing! I tell you what she was. She was no female at all, at all!"

"No female? What's this, Bhulo? She was a MAN? How did you find out?" "Man nothing! She was no man either."..... This puzzled Jodo for they had told him at school that there were only two sexes, male and female, and obviously this person could not be of the neuter gender. He protested volubly. "Not a man, not a woman, than what was she?"

And then Bhulo explained. "How can I tell what she was? I know only that she couldn't be a man nor a woman. Once I hit her with a little brick as she ran. What do you think happened?" Jodo could not tell.

"TONG!" shouted Bhulo. "What do you mean, TONG?" persisted Jodo.

"TONG. I say. That's what I heard. I take a bigger one and get her again, right on the back. Again the same, TONG! .....Does a man or a woman sound TONG when you hit them with a stone? Tell me that, you blasted fool! I tell you, she was not made like us. She was made of what do you think?" Jodo gaped. "TIN!"

It is, of course, quite impossible. But that was Bhulo's case as they heard him.

The Hindu Code Bill has been adjourned 'sine die'. But I shouldn't digress, I suppose.

'LONG, LONG TRAIL A-WINDING'

Stampone in The Army Air Force Times

LAND FOR LANDLESS THROUGH POWER OF LOVE

Vinoba Succeeds Where Reds Failed

BY 'CASIMER LE JEUNE'

MOST of history's great revolutions and reformations have been accompanied by bloodshed and violence. The religious reformations of the Middle Ages were full of persecutions and civil wars. The French Revolution was accompanied with a blood bath. Similarly, the recent Russian Revolution was not without violence and the flow of blood.

It is only to the credit of India that one of history's mightiest battles for freedom was non-violent and peaceful. Thanks to the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and his weapons of Satyagraha and non-violence, the greatest of the Empires, i.e., the British, was overthrown without firing a shot and blood flowing.

Even today, Free India is following the techniques of Mahatma Gandhi to tackle many of its maladies and bringing about vast changes in its socio-political fabric. One of the biggest experiments undertaken in recent times is that of Shri Acharya Vinoba Bhave, a trusted and true disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. Land Reform has been one of the pressing problems that is confronting the nation today. Providing millions of landless people with land has been the greatest headache to the Government. On the other side, there are thousands of idle landlords and zamindars who are possessing more than what they can chew. Equitable distribution among all is an urgent problem. Vinoba Bhave has undertaken the onerous mission. Instead of preaching the expropriation of the land from wealthy landlords, in a Communist way, he is employing Gandhiji's techniques of sweet reasoning and persuasion and by love he is converting them to part willingly and of their own accord excess of their lands, as a gift to the landless. His walking tour of the villages in North India on this noble mission is with great response and success.

Acharya Vinoba hit the world newspaper headlines when he undertook his epochal walking tour in the Communist-infested Telengana in Hyderabad State. Despite the grandeur of his achievement and his unique spiritual stature, he lives even today in well guarded obscurity among a small circle of men who have worked with him and share his grand idealism and respect him. He is one of those who are sublimely indifferent to publicity and fame.

Irresistible Optimist

Vinobaji is about 65 years old and a man who treks thousands of miles on foot, works and talks as he has been during the last few months, must be an irresistible optimist with a fanatical faith in the work he does. As a matter of fact, he possesses the greatness of considering himself a common man and imagining himself doing what every decent-minded man must do. The simple peasants of Telengana flocked round him and worshipped him as an 'avatar' of Rama. A brilliant scholar of the Upanishadic philosophy, a man who can speak a number of languages, including Kannada and Telgu, and who used to be consulted by Gandhiji himself because of his profound wisdom, Vinoba can keep common people spell-bound. He speaks a language the literate and the ignorant can understand. This was the great secret of his success in Telengana and everywhere he went.

He is a man of a few words. His mother used to tell him one should use few words. He hardly speaks except when it is necessary to do so. But he has such clarity and the gift of simplifying things for the lowest intelligence. The late Sane Guruji used to take notes in the Khandesh jail when Vinoba expounded Bhagawad Gita. Later, when the lectures were collected and published by Guruji, the book was pronounced a masterpiece.

Vinoba shuns books. He reads only three books — the Bhagwat Gita for his spiritual pleasure, Euclid's geometry for intellectual training and Aesop's fables for practical wisdom. These three books symbolise Vinoba's approach towards life and explain the success of his mission throughout his useful and busy life. He is a man who has no illusions. He has the keenest intellect, a calm spirit and a comprehensive vision combined with a heart that beats with sympathy for the earth's unprivileged and men who suffer.

Very little is known of Vinoba's early life and background. He was born at Baroda, one of four brothers. His father was a State employee and an ardent follower of the late Lokamanya Tilak. He was known to experiment in dietetics and it is said, for some time tried to live on soya beans. His brothers also work like Vinobaji in ashrams and are engaged in the activities of what are known as "constructive workers."

As a boy, Vinoba was a voracious reader. One day somebody told him that he must learn Sanskrit — he was a Brahmin boy after all — and he could plumb the depth of the grand Upanishadic philosophy. So he learnt Sanskrit and he was told that Sanskrit drama had been the greatest achievement of this country. "But I am interested in Upanishads, not drama", Vinoba Bhave said. I am told that he has not read the 'Shankuntala' of Kalidas. During the Freedom Struggle he took part in the 'Quit India' movement. He defied the British Government and newspapers published the name of Vinoba for the first time. He was regarded as a crank and people poured ridicule on him. He was duly jailed and the imprisonment must no doubt have added to his vast experience of life.

'All Too Human'

How could Vinoba Bhave win the hearts of the peasantry of Telengana? Even the hardboiled Communists would appear to have a sneaking admiration for him. The answer is simple. He possesses that quality of Niet-

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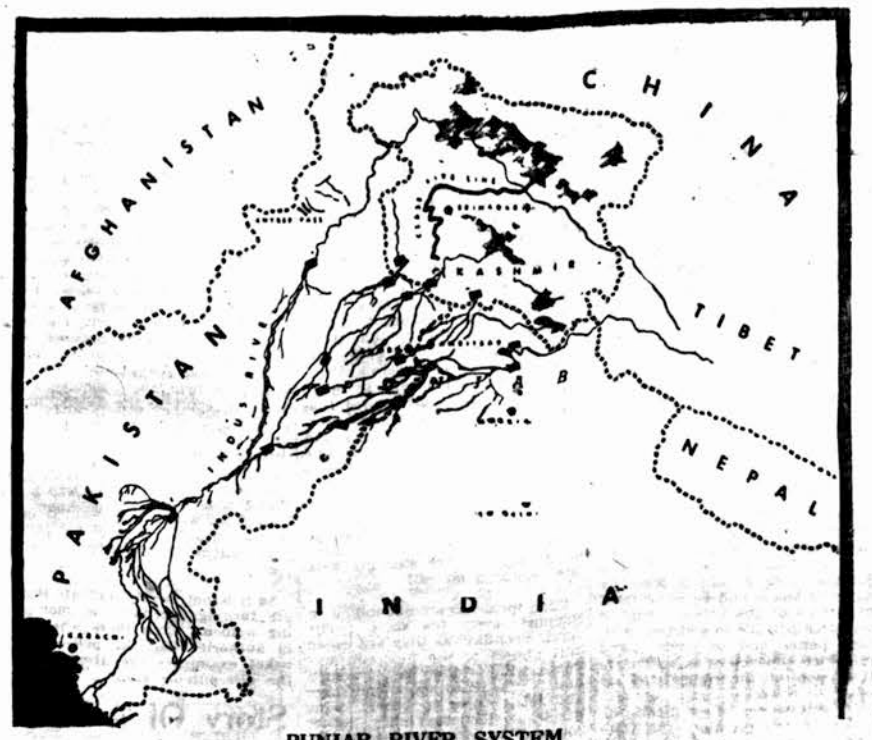
T V. A MODEL TO SOLVE KASHMIR TANGLE

Water Dispute More Vital

JOINT SCHEME FOR PUNJAB RIVERS FOR INDO-PAK PROSPERITY

A plebiscite may not solve the Kashmir dispute. A happy solution of the Indo-Pak differences requires something more material than political is the view expressed by David E. Lilienthal, who recently visited both these countries.

Mr. Lilienthal holds that a joint Indo-Pakistan scheme to utilise the waters of the Punjab rivers for mutual benefit will not merely relegate the Kashmir issue to the background but bring prosperity and freedom from food shortage and enduring friendship to the erst-while brothers in the recently partitioned countries.



PUNJAB RIVER SYSTEM

Canal system is shown by thin black lines emanating from the main body of the rivers.

INDIA and Pakistan are today on the very razor's edge of a war that would directly involve more than 360,000,000 people, one sixth of the world's population, and might well set fire to the whole Moslem world from the Arabian Sea to the Valley of the Nile. Because the United Nations has already deeply committed itself in this controversy, the outbreak of war would undoubtedly put the United States of America into another and even bigger "Korea," writes in the author in "Colliers".

BY DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

The direct issue is whether the historic region of Kashmir and Jammu—an area the size of Idaho—shall be part of India or of Panistan. This is, however, no ordinary dispute over international boundaries. On one of this disputed region's frontiers lies Red China, on another, Red Tibet. Along another the frontier is Soviet Russia.

Kashmir, in short, is Communism's northern gateway to the great strategic materials and man-power of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent, and to the Indian Ocean.

On Brink Of War

No one who visits Pakistan and India as I did recently, who keeps his eyes open to reality, could fail to recognize many unmistakable evidences of threatening war.

One afternoon beyond Ambala our automobile, heading for Nangal, got caught in the middle of a convoy of Indian heavy tanks, moving ponderously in their giant motor carriers in a steady stream toward the Pakistan border and the environs of Kashmir. We had hardly managed to get around this convoy when we encountered, coming from that area, a long procession of Indian army trucks, filled with the famous mountain fighters the Gurkhas and Garhwalis. (The budget of these two poor and hard-pressed new countries allots the major part to military expenditures).

The Grand Trunk Highway is one of the oldest and most famed roads in the world. For hundreds of years it has been the main artery between Calcutta in the east and Peshawar in the mountainous northwest of India. Now for the first time in centuries that fabled thoroughfare is cut in two, at the Pakistan-Indian border, 12 miles outside the city of Lahore. At this border, I saw military encampments on either side of high barriers. In a narrow, barbed-wire enclosure called No Man's Land old friends and associates— Hindus and Moslems— could talk to one another or transact business only by permission of the soldiery.

In the light of recent history it would be foolhardy to ignore the risk of a "holy war" of vast proportions over Kashmir. Nor can anyone dismiss the likelihood that with the Moslem world arrayed against her, India would seek allies, and thus widen the conflict: nor that Red Russia and Red China would cultivate the opportunity for Communism all this added turmoil in Asia would provide. The consequences of such a war upon the hopeful and constructive trends in Pakistan and in India are painful to contemplate.

Pat For Pakistan

Pakistan is a country that is moving toward the kind of modern outlook that in a

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WINDSOR IN LONDON

The Duke of Windsor, who arrived in London from Paris, waves to the crowd as he arrives at Marlborough House to see his mother.

VEILED WOMEN OF AFGHANISTAN

Social Revolution In The Offing

By D. V. TAHMANKAR

"SHAKE hands with an Afghan and you make friends with 13,000,000 honest people in the world." So greeted my Afghan friend, Mr. Abdul Baqi Rohi, as I reached the historic gates of Kabul the capital of Afghanistan.

Some of these are perhaps strange names to most. Here is a story told to me by a diplomat in Delhi, which will illustrate my point.

Not long ago an Afghan Minister called on the Foreign Minister of a certain European country to pay his respects, who was received with all the pomp and cere-

Princess Back At Palace

Photo shows Princess Margaret, acknowledging the cheers of the crowd as she arrived back from Scotland at Buckingham Palace.

mony in the world. The two men sat down and talked fur an hour on the usual topics of the cultural ties which had bound their countries for centuries past, and assured each other of everlasting peace and friendship.

The Afghan Minister rose to take his leave; the meeting had come to an end. As the two statesmen approached the door, however, the Foreign Minister casually asked his visitor, "by the way, Your Excellency, where exactly is Afghanistan?"

Maybe this obscurity of Afghanistan was partly due to the deliberate policy of isolation, which her rulers followed in the past. Foreigners were not encouraged to visit the country and few Afghans went abroad. An eminent Afghan physician told me that till recently no one could visit Europe without a medical certificate, the only exception to this rule being the officials and government scholars.

Even today travelling in this country is not an easy matter. Indeed it is a test of one's capacity to endure extreme physical discomfort of every kind. For most foreigners buses and lorries, quite a few of which belong to the 'thirties vintage', are the only means of transport here for covering long distances. The villagers, wise in their knowledge of modern civilization, prefer donkeys, camels and horses to carry them from place to place.

No wonder nostalgic memories of my 6,000 miles journey in a B.O.A.C. Argonaut luxury plane rushed to my mind every time I was violently thrown backward and foreward in my seat as the driver tried to negotiate a nasty curve or a treacherous ditch in the middle of the road. From London to Delhi I travelled in less than 25 flying hours—it was almost like gliding on the Magic Carpet of the Arabian Nights. It took me 28 hours to cover a distance of barely 120 miles from Torkhum to Kabul, a journey which could not have been more risky and arduous than the band waggon treks of the pioneer settlers of Australia and Canada.

Bumps And Jolts

My fellow Afghan travellers did not seem to mind the bumps and jolts at all. They were singing merrily their popular tunes and eating melons which are in season here. At Jalalabad I bought a large one for one Afghani, about three pence, which would have cost me in London not less than seven shillings. And I doubt if I could have got there this variety which was specially sweet and delicious.

Of all the 56 or so Member States of the UNO, Afghanistan is the only country which enjoys the unique distinction of being without a railway track of any kind.

Well, this is Afghanistan whose frontiers border on the Soviet Union to the North, Persia on the West, Pakistan on the South and China on the East. She has an area of 297,000 square miles—some 90,000 sq. miles more than the total area of France—and a population of about 13,000,000.

Afghanistan is a landlocked country and has no outlet to the sea. The Amu or Oxus River, which flows into the Aral Sea in the north, forms the natural boundary between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, and is the only river which is not easy to cross during the major part of the year.

Another important stream is the Kabul River which flows into the Indus. There are many smaller rivers which rush down the mountain slopes with torrental rapidity. The Minister of Works and Irrigation told me that the Government has prepared working plans for harnessing these rivers for hydro-electric power.

Switzerland Of Asia

Afghanistan is called the Switzerland of Asia because of her snow-covered mountain peaks many of which rise to the height of 20,000 and 25,000 feet above the sea-level. But some of its low range mountains are just craggy cliffs without much vegetation. The countryside is fertile and produces all varieties of crops—rice, wheat, maize. I was much impressed by the teaming sheep whose wool is a valuable source of income to the nomad tribes who wander from place to place with their herds.

It can be truly said that among the Middle-East Moslem nations Turkey and Afghanistan are the only two countries which have been enjoying stable governments for a long time.

Afghanistan is described by her political writers as a "sovereign democratic, Constitutional monarchy." It has a House of Representatives of 120 members elected by the people and a Senate composed of 60 members who hold

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LAST LOOK ROUND

UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown, said Shakespeare.

Henry IV in the political turmoil of the days had to spend sleepless nights and painfully bewailed:

....O sleep, O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down!

This king of England was wearing only one crown; still the political turmoil of his days was sufficient to deprive him of his sleep.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, today is wearing a double crown—the presidentship of the Congress and the Premiership of India.

There have been times when other Indian leaders have worn what has been termed the triple crown. In Bengal, for instance, the late C. R. Das wore the triple crown. This triple crown was not the tennis triple crown—men's singles, mixed doubles and men's doubles. The triple crown that Das wore was the Mayoralty of Calcutta, the Presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the leadership of the Opposition in the then Bengal Legislative Council. The triple crown has always had a halo round it, then, in Bengal. So far as C. R. Das was concerned, in the last of the positions he adored, he achieved his objective. C. R. Das was of the "Council Entry" or Swaraj Party, with Motilal Nehru at its head. The Gandhian Group in the Congress then was against "Council Entry." C. R. Das belonged to the militant group of "breaking the Councils from within." Voting down the Government on the financial issue—the budget, mainly—would make the administration impossible. The Governor would have to dissolve the Legislative Council before he could "certify" the budget. An ailing C. R. Das was taken in a chair to the Legislative Council hall to secure by his physical presence the votes that were necessary to turn down the Government motion so that the Governor would be forced to dissolve the Council, thus exposing the claim of the British that they were ruling India with the consent of the ruled under the 1919 Government of India Act.

After voting down the Government, and moving to Darjeeling for the sake of his health, C. R. Das expired within 24 hours of the announcement by the Governor of the dissolution of the Bengal Council. Das's soul must have departed in triumph, the objective of breaking the Councils from within having been achieved.

Double Crown

But today the double crown of the Congress and the Government must be sitting very heavy on the head of Nehru and must be giving him many more sleepless nights than a single crown gave to King Henry IV. The problems that beset this country at the moment from inside and outside are innumerable. And added to the multifarious issues that have to be decided in his administrative work the recent assumption of the crown of Congress Presidentship must be giving, if not sleepless nights, quite a good headache to Nehru. That is why at a public meeting recently Jawaharlal frankly admitted that he was fed up with both and it was only a sense of duty that kept him going at his post.

Apart from the Premiership which has to tackle the daily task of administration, as Congress president Nehru has to prepare for catching votes at the ensuing elections. It may be true that the AICC could not afford to throw away Nehru, when it accepted the resignation of the presidentship of the Congress by Purshottamdas Tandon. And Tandon also must have sensed that with Nehru outside the Congress Cabinet, elections would be a washout for the Congress.

Widespread dissatisfaction—if not discontent—against the Congress administration for its inability to cope with the three main requisites of food, clothing and shelter, will have to be allayed before the minds of the public can take kindly to the Congress candidates. That the Government is doing its best under the circumstances may not be a sufficient inducement to rice-eating voters who have to subsist on six "chhattaks" of parboiled variety of the cereal per week. Again in this respect during the past fortnight general drought has been active on many of the fronts against the Congress Governments both at the Centre and in the States.

Cloth & Housing

CLOTH has been now a little free of restrictions since the 1st of this month. But the inflationary prices compared to the earning capacity of most of the masses—poor as well as the middle class—make an adequate purchase beyond the capacity of the needy. In the cloth trade the months before Diwali, when harvests and money come in the agriculturist's hands, are the slackest. India lives in the villages and 80 per cent of her population are agriculturists or those connected with agriculture in some form or the other in the economic field.

Bernard Shaw said that one room per person is better than one vote per adult.

But in India housing is a perennial problem with the influx of displaced persons from Pakistan flocking to the cities and even smaller towns all over the land. Probably Delhi Province is the worst sufferer in this respect. And all our pre-fabricated housing plans are going awry. Recently in Parliament it was brought out that owing to the 'alcrete' prefabs not being "categorically safe" an entire colony of persons had to be asked to vacate their tenements within 48 hours!

Glut Of Parties

ON India's election front today there are about 122 political parties! India is a sub-continent, it is true. But the advent of freedom has not brought any clarity of thought to the citizens. If a voter is today approached, he does not know how to make up his mind. It is true that all of these parties that are in the election fight are not of all-India importance or dimensions. But in several provinces there is always the possibility of mushroom parties putting up candidates, who may forfeit their deposits but all the same may draw away votes from candidates of parties with stability and record of service to the community.

Besides the adult franchise which has been introduced in the elections without much political preparation of the voter to select the best candidates, leaves the issue of the elections more as a cricket match on a rainy day, when the pitch is slippery, when the balls do not bounce with life and the fielders can't jump for fear of spraining their ankle in case of a false step to register caught-outs.

Some cynic said that Britons are a free people for twenty-four hours before the general elections. When they cast their votes they become the slaves of the Government they elect. It must be remembered that there is no power of recalling the members of Parliament they elect in Britain, as it obtains in Switzerland; nor is there the "Referendum" with regard to any law that the British Parliament passes. The Britons are, therefore, slaves of the government they elect for the time being. They have neither the power to recall any member of Parliament nor to reject by means of "referendum" any law that Parliament passes.

In India our democratic republic does not go farther than Britain in this respect.

More Than Life

THE editor of a well known Madras paper addressing the Tamilnad Voters' Conference during the week said that "on ultimate analysis the vote possesses greater value than life". In a sense it does. Because when once the citizen casts his vote he entrusts his life to the keeping of the representatives he elects. And they may pass any law which may affect his life or his mode of life vitally.

Promises by parties in the election field range from a Hinduised India of the Ramraj and Mahasabha ambition, to a Soveitised India on the Marx-Lenin-Stalin model of the Communists. In between there are all kinds of parties making several promises—including the Madras film and arts interests who promise better films, drama, dance and music! The unlettered Indian peasant probably cannot comprehend the full significance of his vote. In his limited mental field he is more concerned with his day-to-day life's necessities and may be swayed more by the promises of amenities in his agricultural work. The landless peasant would of course be attracted by the promise of the good earth—the land-for-the-landless slogan of the Communists, unless Vinoba Bhave's "Bhu-daan" mission achieves appreciable results. But the Sarvodaya Samaj, of which Vinoba Bhave is a leading light, at a meeting at Wardha at the end of July decided not to take any part in elections, though the constructive workers of the Samaj were asked to "exert their influence on the parties for getting such people alone set up (as candidates) as are incorruptible, unselfish and capable." The Sangha thought that it was "by abjuring power and devoting itself to service of the voters that it would be possible to generate political power and so guide and influence the voters as to ensure that men of the right type are voted to power".

In this welter of political programmes and promises, the voter must be quite bewildered and if at all he votes, he would vote more for persons whom he knows or who have an all-India reputation like Nehru, Jaiprakash or some such person who may command his respect and trust. Or in the alternative he may vote for the candidate who holds forth with some certainty of fulfilment, some moderate promises, which can create sufficient trust to vote for him.

Stupendous Task

Over and above these difficulties, the problems that confront the Congress President, Nehru, are not of minor dimensions. There are groups, schisms, parties and wranglings in each and every Congress Committee in the States ranging from the shores of Travancore-Cochin to the Himalayan heights of PEPSU and East Punjab. One day Nehru has to fly to Ludhiana and then the next week he may have to tour Maharashtra (as is announced) to subdue the rivalries in the political party factions.

The formation of separate provinces or states is another issue. Andhra was on the horizon till now. Karnatak seems to be lifting its head again. What can be achieved without proper understanding between the various areas that come into dispute under territories claimed by one or the other province? And Nehru has made this quite clear in his latest letter to Swami Sitaram, who led the agitation with his fast recently.

A stupendous task, therefore, awaits Nehru.

But from all one can gleam there does not seem and cannot be in the short time before the elections any organised attempt at education and guidance of the voter—except to the polling booth at the end of all this Babylonian jargon of promises, when he will cast his vote in favour of the candidate topmost in his mind at the time.

And thus at the polls between October 25, 1951 and January 22, 1952, will be elected about 4,000 representatives of the people of India to the various legislatures in the biggest experiment in the history of democracy.

"Goondaism"

NAGPUR seems to be very susceptible to a particular type of "goondaism"—molestation of women, especially college and school girls. The history of this kind of goondaism in Nagpur goes back decades. Incidents in those days were not getting much publicity as they do now. And besides women are always shy of any public attention being drawn to any insults or molestation they have to suffer at the hands of these "goondas". But during the last year several incidents have taken place and have received the full flood of public light. Some incidents which happened at an exhibition have been noticed in these columns sometime back and even Mashruvala, editor of the 'Harijan', was forced to write strongly against this kind of behaviour towards women.

Recently four students belonging to the Agricultural College and the Nagpur Mahavidyalaya were brought to the Sitabaldi police station. It is reported that three ladies who were moving in the Maharajbag Gardens were subjected to indecent language by some students of the Agricultural College. At this the ladies got wild and took out their chappals and even hurled the chappals at one of the students. Thereupon more students crowded around the ladies, and it is said a few of them tried to outrage their modesty. A passerby who tried to intervene is said to have been manhandled. The students were later released on bail.

Such incidents are abounding in Nagpur every few days. The "cycle goondas" as they are called hurl abuses or use indecent language while riding past women and it is hard to apprehend them and bring them to book. This despicable tendency takes other forms of molestation also. In fact the evil has become so rampant that a high level conference of senior administrative officials, heads of educational institutions and representatives of public organisations was held recently at the Madhya Pradesh Civil Secretariat. Pt. R. S. Shukla, the Premier, addressed the gathering. He said that mere laws and regulations could not check the evil; sometimes people stood and gaped while goondaism went on in their presence and women feared to come forward to complain, out of shame. Mrs. Vimalabai Behere gave some instances of this kind of "atrocities" and pleaded for summary trial and deterrent punishment of offenders.

One of the students who were present said that when the culprits were brought to the notice of the principals, the latter did not take any action. He also referred to the National Cadet Corps camp held at Jubbulpore, where there was disgraceful behaviour on the part of the students.

The student—Mr. Varma— suggested that principals should allot marks for the character of each student and these should be included in the total marks in the University examinations.

Dr. Sinha at the conference drew attention towards the standard of Indian films which, he said, "contaminated" the minds of the students.

He appealed to the Chief Minister to ask the censor board to cut off those parts from the films that would likely demoralise the students.

Flogging

THE suggestion that flogging should be prescribed for the culprits was turned down, because the Chief Secretary said that it could not be done unless the acts were amended.

With regard to flogging as a punishment for those who had participated in riots, the Bombay Government has by Governor's ordinance several times prescribed this form of punishment and it seems to have had salutary effect.

If the Goonda menace against women is taking such serious turn in Nagpur and needs a Secretariat Conference to tackle the issue, it is worth considering if an ordinance could come handy to check the evil. It is often found that a flogging sentence IS a deterrent, while a jail sentence does not produce the same effect. And for offences of the type of molestation of women, this method seems to be a handy remedy and it may be tried as an experiment.

Officials Too!

It is not Nagpur only that gives instances of such kind of behaviour against women. Gleaning through the papers of the week we find a report from Lucknow where a ticket examiner is reported to have criminally assaulted a 35-year-old woman in a running train. A complaint has been lodged with the police. The second case is a gruesome instance of criminal assault on and torture of a woman from the Mahigavan village in the Hardoi district of Uttar Pradesh. The perpetrators of the alleged crime are said to be policemen. The 28-year-old woman gave evidence before an inquiring magistrate. The sub-divisional magistrate of Sandila who held the inquiry has made a report to the district magistrate.

The alleged offences by the police seem similar to those which were committed by the Kolhapur Police some years back on a woman from whom they wanted information about some of her relatives whom they wanted to arrest.

So it is not merely students that are turning "goondas" in molesting women. Even those who are in authority like the police and ticket examiners are also among the disreputable gang.

Story Of A Sati

FROM the Centrally-administered province of Ajmer comes the story of the wife of the Thakur of Khandal having burnt herself on the funeral pyre along with her deceased husband's body. A report received at Phulera in the last week of September said that several persons witnessed the act of Sati. In the first week of September there was another case from Jubbulpore in which a 14-year-old Hindu girl of a respectable family poured kerosene over her body, placed her husband's photo on her lap and set fire to her clothes. This was at Rajnandgaon, to be precise. This act took place on the day of the anniversary of the husband's death. It is said that the inmates of the house came to know of it when it was too late to rescue her.

It is not merely Lord William Bentinck the then Governor-General of India who waged a war against this custom of "Sati". But several hundred years ago the great Sanskrit novelist Bana in his "Kadambari" advised Mahashweta with cogent arguments against her intention of committing "Sati." And according to the story, Mahashweta desisted from taking the extreme step. Progressive writers and thinkers of India have thus been against the evil custom all along. If the obnoxious custom persisted it may be due to the unsettled life of a widow without a protector becoming a victim of evil-intentioned persons in society, which was to be avoided at all costs—even at the cost of immolating herself on her husband's funeral pyre. A mass immolation of women on the funeral pyre ('Johar', as the Rajputs called it) along with queen Padmini of Bhimsingh at the sack of Chittor by Allauddin of Delhi is an instance in modern history. The women preferred death to becoming slaves and playthings of the conqueror. In such instances whether to condemn the custom or to take off one's hat to their stoic determination is always a question.

Bees Kill Five Children

A MESSAGE during the week from Hazaribagh in Bihar says:

Five children died as a result of being stung by bees here. Three children were of the second officer of Hazaribagh and the other two of another officer.

It is reported that some body threw a stone at beehives in a 'simul' tree. The tree carried some 20 hives.

The children were discovered lying unconscious. All medical help proved too late.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

PERSONALITY PARADE—1

Perugino: Second Fiddler Of The Italian Renaissance

EVERYONE HAS HEARD OF MICHAELANGELO, OF DA VINCI AND OF RAPHAEL. THESE ARE THE GIANTS OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE, THE MEN WHOSE GENIUS IS A BEACON-LIGHT AFTER THE LAPSE OF CENTURIES. FEW EXCEPT ART ENTHUSIASTS HAVE ANY IDEA OF PIETRO VANNUCCI, WHO NOT ONLY LIVED AT THE SAME TIME AS THESE TITANS BUT HAD ONE OF THEM STUDYING UNDER HIM.

Vannucci was born of poor stock in the province of Umbria in Italy in the year 1450. After the custom of the day, he took his surname from the town of Perugia, the largest place in the district. And it is by this name of Perugino that he is generally known.

Showing some appreciation for the good things in art, he was apprenticed to various painters and was thought sufficiently talented to be taken as a student by Verrocchio, who also happened to have da Vinci learning with him at the moment. Long hours of practice finally had their reward and Perugino came to the notice not only of his fellow countrymen but had his fame bruited abroad.

He was one of the few painters of the period to practice in oils and also showed a great aptitude for perspective. There is an anecdote that when he was commissioned to do some paintings, he was doled out ultramarine (a very expensive colour at the time) in small quantities so that he could not steal it! He turned the tables on his employers by washing the colour off his brushes and storing it aside, later restoring it to the suspicious employer with some scathing remarks on his stinginess.

SUPPLANTED

Perugino was unfortunate in having been born when he did. When he went to Rome he was commissioned to decorate the Sistine chapel in 1483. But when Michaelangelo burst on the consciousness of Rome, all his paintings were ruthlessly wiped off and Buonarotti was given the honour instead. Even though such supreme masterpieces as "The Last Judgment" were the result, it must have been hard on Perugino to have his work excised and his colleague's put there instead, particularly since Michaelangelo always looked at him with ill-concealed contempt.

In 1486 Perugino and a fellow painter Aulista di Angelo went to Florence. There the pair waylaid a passer-by on the streets and belaboured him. The victim died and Perugino was lucky to have been fined 10 florins, for his accomplice got exile for life! Perugino now began craving comfort, and found that the best way of making money was to repeat his earlier groups. So he painted the same groups time and time again and left the filling in and polishing to his disciples and apprentices.

The trouble with Perugino was that he was satisfied with life as it was. With his art paying handsome dividends, he did not bother about improvements, but it did come

as a bad jolt when Michaelangelo was told to wipe away his mediocre paintings on the Sistine chapel and do his own instead.

He had heard so much about the young Buonarotti that he went to Rome to view his paintings. He could hardly say they were not great, but was certainly grudging in his admiration. Michaelangelo, however tactlessly, called Perugino—to his face! — a "bungler in art." Perugino sued Michaelangelo for defamation and the latter made a fool of him by proving that all he had said WAS true!

HERETICAL?

To redeem his good name, Perugino produced his masterpiece "The Madonna and Saints" at Pavia, but rumours were abroad that Raphael—his pupil—had painted it, and soon Perugino found himself a master with fewer and fewer disciples than ever. The worst insult was to come, for after having been commissioned to do a large scale series in the Stanza of the Vatican, Perugino found himself called off in the middle of the work and the commission given to the very man he had trained —Raphael!

He painted some more works but these were not in his best style. He died of plague in 1524, and was buried in unconsecrated ground. Perugino did not die a pauper, and the unceremonious grave may have been due to the plague (when victims could hardly have been buried with full honours) and to his supposedly heretical opinions. This last statement is supported only by Vasari, who was a great friend of Perugino's rival Michaelangelo, but against this there is strong evidence from the paintings themselves that Perugino was a believer, the matter being settled by his inscribing "Timete Deum" above his signature in a self-portrait, for while a man may well do a religious painting for mercenary motives, there was little need to go out of the way and write "fear God" when one did not believe in His existence.

ESTIMATE

Perugino's best surviving painting is his "Christ Giving the Keys to St. Peter", and his "Ascension" which now hangs in the museum at Lyons...It is difficult to form an estimate of Perugino. The man had good in him, there is little doubt, but the fact that he was born in an age that produced Michaelangelo and Raphael tended to make him appear smaller than he actually was. Much the same thing has been felt about some of the Elizabehhan playwrights, for we can hardly judge Jonson, Marlowe and Webster fairly when the shadow of Shakespeare is always looming over them.

Perugino was a master of perspective and almost brilliant in his use of oils. But his composition was lacking in originality and his figures a little too saccharine. As one critic has it: "There is a peculiar tenderness verging on mawkishness; his execution is delicate and his colour admirable, but he has neither originality nor intensity."

The giants of his day have already appeared on stamps both of Italy and the Vatican, and this lesser-known 'second fiddler' of the period has now been honoured. His portrait appears on a stamp issued some time ago by Italy to commemorate the 5th centenary of his birth. It shows a self-portrait of the artist from a portrait in the Uffizi gallery at Florence.

WEST SAMOA'S NEW SET

WESTERN SAMOA is to have a new set of definatives early next year and production is well under way. The designs and values of the set will be as follows:

½d. rush-brown and marone, Samoan woman making 'siapo' cloth.

1d. deep green and olive green, the new National Flag of Samoa and the flag of New Zealand.

2d. claret, new State Seal of Western Samoa.

3d. indigo and royal blue, Aleis Falls.

5d. green and chestnut, Manumea or tooth-billed pigeon.

6d. fuschia red and royal blue, Bonito fishing canoe.

8d. claret, harvesting the cacao plant.

1/- bright blue and brown, thatching native huts.

2/1 bistre, preparing copra.

3/- olive-green and purple-brown, Samoan chieftainess.

Stamps On Stamps

I CANNOT at the moment recall who started the whole thing, but issuing stamps showing designs of previous stamps seems to be increasing in popularity. Many of the older issues (especially the "number ones") of various countries have been featured already, and as more and more countries celebrate the centenaries of their first adhesives, the subject collector who takes up this branch of themately will have access to a greater amount of material.

The latest stamps of this class are two labels which were issued in the Western Zone of Germany to commemorate the National Stamp Exhibition held at Wuppertal from September 24th to 18th. The designs show four stamps that were in use in the old German States in 1851, and the stamps carry small surcharges, presumably in aid of the exhibitions. Denominations are 10 pf. plus 2 pf., and 20 pf. plus 3 pf. and the inscriptions are 'Nationale Briefmarken-Austellung, Wuppertal 1951".

The Church of St. Mary in Lubeck was badly damaged by the R.A.F. in one of the aerial raids of the last war and to help towards its rebuilding, two stamps are to be issued. Values are 10 plus 5 pf. brown and green and 20 plus 5 pf. brown and red. The issue is intended to coincide with the 700th anniversary of this historic church.

INDONESIANS GET U. P. U. BLESSING

THERE has been a great deal of confusion as to the exact status of certain issues from Indonesia. The following stamps are stated to be validly issued and have been listed by "L'Union Postale," the official organ of the U.P.U. The stamps are divided into two main groups, one being inscribed "Republik Indonesia" and the other "Repoeblik Indonesia". Descriptions of the designs have been omitted in the list given below for considerations of space, but the class of stamps and the denominations are sufficient identification.

I: REPUBLIK INDONESIA.

(A) ORDINARY SURFACE MAIL.
1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 7½, 10, 15, 17½, 20, 30, 35, 40, 50, 80 sen, 1, 2, 2½, 5 and 10 Rupiah values.
The above 21 stamps are printed in two colours and the designs are taken either from the country itself or are combinations of portraits of Indonesian politicians with United States presidents of the past.

(B) AIRMAIL.
10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75 sen, 1, 1½, 4½, 5, 7½, 10 and 25 Rupiah values.
These stamps are bicoloured pictorials, and most of them include planes in the design.

(C) EXPRESS MAIL.
10 sen and 15 sen. Design showing a train passing a village. Printed in two colours.

(D) EXPRESS AIRMAIL.
40 sen brown and green showing plane over river.

(E) POSTAGE DUES.
1, 2½, 3½, 5, 7½, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 sen and 1 rupiah.
Printed in two colours.

(F) SURFACE OFFICIALS.
2, 5, 10, 15, 30, 50 sen.

(G) AIRMAIL OFFICIALS.
10, 30, 50 sen and 1 rupiah.

(H) COMMEMORATIVES.
10, 15, 25, 60 sen and 1 rupiah.
Stamps in two colours with designs connected with shipping. They were issued to mark the defeat of the Dutch blocade by the Indonesians.

(I) AIR COMMEMS.
30, 50 sen, 1, 2, and 4½ rupiahs.
Stamps in two colours issued for same reason as above surface commemoratives, but including planes in the design.

II. REPOEBLIK INDONESIA.

(A) ORDINARY SURFACE MAIL.
1, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 7½, 10, 15, 17½, 20, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 80 sen, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10 and 25 rupiahs.
Some of the designs are common to the previous 'Republik' issue but there are no American presidents shown on the stamps, which are bi-coloured.

(B) AIRMAIL.
10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75 sen, 1, 1½, 4½, 5, 7½, 10 and 25 rupiahs.
Designs are similar to the corresponding 'Republik' issue but have been placed on different denominations.

(C) EXPRESS MAIL.
10 sen and 15 sen, showing train passing village.

(D) EXPRESS AIRMAIL.
40 sen, brown and green, aeroplane over river.

(E) POSTAGE DUES.
1, 2½, 3½, 5, 7½, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 sen and 1 rupiah.
As the 'Republic' issue, except that they are surcharged in addition "Republik Indonesia Serikat 27 Des. 49".

(F) SURFACE OFFICIALS.
2, 5, 10, 15, 30, 50 sen.

(G) AIRMAIL OFFICIALS.
10, 30, 50 sen and 1 rupiah.

(H) COMMEMORATIVES.
10, 15, 25, 60 sen and 1 rupiah.
As the previously noted commemoratives in design, but the 10 sen 25 sen and 1 R are printed in three colours.

(I) AIR COMMEMS.
30, 50 sen, 1, 2½ and 4½ rupiahs.
As previous series of 'Republik' issue. All except 1R printed in three colours.

(J) U.P.U. ISSUES.
10, 20, 50 sen and 1 rupiah.
All tri-coloured except top value. Issued in perf. and imperf. blocks and in normal sheets in changed colours. Design shows buffalo, map and U.P.U. monument at Berne.

(K) FLAG COMMEMS.
100 sen and 150 sen showing republican flag on a rock. (Printed at Djogjakarta.)

With the exception of (K) above, all the stamps barring the 10 R and 25 R denominations were printed at the Vienna State Printing Office. The top values were produced by the E. A. Wright Banknote Company at Philadelphia.

NOTE: So called 'stamps' for the "Republic of the South Moluccas" are also on the market in America, but these appear to be completely bogus productions, and they cannot be accepted as valid (despite the production of supposedly 'used' specimens), until the issue has been given the authority of the U.P.U. bulletin.

Damp Squib

THE GOLD COAST was to have a new constitution, so the event was to be honoured by the issue of a set of stamps. To avoid all controversy, it was decided to leave the choice of designs to the locals, and a competition was organised to discover any hidden artistic talent in the colony. The idea proved to be a flop, for although the enthusiastic inhabitants of the place sent in over 500 entries. NOT A SINGLE ONE was considered to be good enough for acceptance as a stamp design. There was not sufficient time to have professionals execute the designs, and the government, with its fingers burned, decided to call the whole thing off.

THE BOLIVIANS ARE LATE

THE BOLIVIANS keep their own form of standard time. Which is probably why they have issued in 1951 a set in honour of a sports event that took place a full two years ago. The stamps are inscribed "II National Congress of Sport" or "V South American Convention of Athletes, La Paz, October 1948," both the slogans being in Spanish. The stamps are bicoloured and the centres are in black. There are also miniature sheets of this issue, sold at a premium of 5 Bolivianos. The values and designs of this set are as follows:

SURFACE MAIL:
20c blue-grey. Boxing.
50c red. Tennis.
1 Boliviano, purple-red, Swimming.
1 bol. 40c. orange-yellow, Football.
2 bols. deep red, Skiing.
3 bols. brown, Pelota.
4 bols. blue. Cycling.

AIR MAIL:
20c purple. Riding.
30c red-purple. Basketball.
50c orange-red. Fencing.
1 bol. brown. Hurdling.
2 bol. 50c. orange. Throwing the Javelin.
3 bol. sepia. Relay Race.
5 bol. red, La Paz stadium.

AMERICAN WHEAT GIFT TO INDIA

Mr. M. G. Ghooi, Deputy Director of Grains, Government of India, (left) receives the CROP food gift from Dr. Ebright, representing the Committee for India of American Council of Voluntary Assistance for Foreign Services (centre).

U.S. Farmers' Voluntary Wheat Gift To India

PRESENTED AT CITY DOCKS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE first large free gift of American food grains to the Government of India by the Christian Rural Overseas Programme (CROP), amounting to 20,000 bushels of wheat was handed over to Mr. M. G. Ghooi, Deputy Director of Grains of the Government of India, Bombay Region, by Dr. Donald Ebright and Father Neil McBrearty, CROP representatives in India, at a formal ceremony at the Bombay docks this morning.

The gift wheat was a part of the cargo of the S. S. "Silverspray" which arrived in Bombay yesterday.

Dr. Ebright, handing over a token bag of wheat to Mr. Ghooi, said that the purpose of the gift was only to extend a friendly hand to India and no "strings" were attached to the gift. Mr. Ghooi, thanking on behalf of the recipients the three Christian organisations in America which sent the wheat gift to the people of India, assured that the wheat would reach the poor and starving people of India.

Dr. Ebright also said that the three Christian organisations, namely the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Church World Service and the Lutheran World Relief, had been distributing wheat, powdered-milk, vitamin tablets, multi-purpose food, ralston cereal and corn oil worth about Rs. 15 lakhs every year to the poor and scarcity-stricken people in India through their agencies in India since October, 1947. The food grain were received free from the farmers in America who contributed in kind to the CROP for such relief, he added.

The food gift which also included 186 cases of dehydrated mixed soup weighing 6,138 lbs., and 3,800 cases of canned baby food will be distributed in the famine-affected parts of Eastern India.

POSTAL HOLIDAY ON OCTOBER 10

BOMBAY, Saturday: Wednesday the 10th October, 1951 will be a POST AND TELEGRAPHS Holiday on account of 'Dussera. The Bombay General Post Office and Town Sub-Offices in the Bombay City will observe Holiday Working on that day. Night Post Offices at Bombay GPO, Kalbadevi and Dadar Post Offices will remain entirely closed.

TEMPO OF RESEARCH MUST INCREASE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6 (PTI): The tempo of scientific research and development must increase manyfold, if we are to live and keep pace with the changes in our environments, Dr. D. L. Hora, President of the National Institute of Sciences of India, said here yesterday.

Dr. Hora, who was delivering the presidential address at the annual general meeting of the Institute, added that the recent appointment of a Minister for Planning in the Union Government and of a statutory Planning Commission indicated that a scientific approach was being made for the solution of the major economic and social problems of the country.

Canada's Dollar Holdings Go Down

OTTAWA Oct. 6, (PTI-Reuter): The Canadian Government Finance Department disclosed today that Canada's official holdings of United States dollars and gold had declined by 180 million dollars in a year.

Reserves on September 30 totalled 1,610 million dollars compared with 1,790 million dollars a year ago. The holdings reflect the state of Canada's international financial and economic health.

Between August 31 and September 30 however the reserves increased by fortyeight million dollars.

Loan Promissory Notes

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government promissory notes pertaining to the three per cent 1958 loan floated on August 20, 1951 will be ready for delivery on October 8, 1951, according to a Reserve Bank of India notification.

Applicants may take delivery of their promissory notes against official receipts granted to them, duly discharged, at the counter of the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, on or after that date.

On October 8 at 8-30 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk in Gujarati by Mr. M. A. Master on 'Port of Kandala' in the series Ports on the Western Coast of India.'

The programme can be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

MANIPUR CROPS IN DANGER

Paddy Submerged

IMPHAL, Oct. 6, (PTI): Three thousand acres of ripeing paddies have been submerged due to heavy rains during the past few days, according to reports reaching here from the interior of Manipur.

Several villages in the southern part of the State have also been flooded the reports added.

It is feared that Manipur normally surplus in food may be adversely affected by this rain.

DETENUS TO BE LET OUT ON PAROLE

Madras Decision

MADRAS, Oct. 6 (PTI): Mr. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Chief Minister, said here today that the state government would release on a four month parole the Communist detenus still in jail to enable them to take part in the elections after reviewing their cases individually.

But the warrants pending against 30 underground Communists would not be withdrawn, he added.

A condition of parole would be that they should not indulge in subversive activities Mr. Raja said.

There are now 77 detenus in jail. Fifty are out on parole. The parole period of the latter will be extended till the elections.

INMATES OF REMAND HOME ESCAPE

BOMBAY, Saturday: Fourteen juvenile inmates of the Children's Remand Home at Umarkhadi, Dongri are reported to have escaped from the Home early this morning. Enquiries made at the Dongri police with who in a report is lodged, showed that none of the escaped juveniles is yet traced.

Early this morning when the Home was opened for the day, it was found that the bars of one of the barracks were removed and fourteen juveniles missing. It is not yet known how exactly they got out but according to the police it was a prearranged programme and the 'break' was staged between 3-30 and 4 a.m.

Police are combing the city for the escaped juveniles.

Lying Dead Outside Bathroom

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Cecil Shaller, 75-year-old European Superintendent of the European Relief Home was found lying dead outside the bathroom of the Home at Love Lane Byculla early this morning. There was a mark of injury on his head and some bruised round his neck.

It is presumed that the deceased, while going to the bathroom fell down accidentally and died.

Mr. Shaller's son-in-law, Mr. J. Frank Curr, a police officer told the Bombay Coroner that he did not suspect any foul play.

Party Name Changed

POONA, Oct 6 (UPI): The Peasants' and Workers' Party led by Mr. D. A. Deshmukh has changed its name to "Kamgar Kisan Paksha" Announcing this in a press statement yesterday Mr. Deshmukh said he and his colleagues had come to the conclusion of adopting a new party name because all efforts to unify the two blocks of the party had failed.

MORE SUGAR FOR THE CONSUMER

Free Sale Quota Reduced

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6 (PTI).

THE Government of India's policy of selective control of sugar will continue during the coming season, but with certain modifications to the benefit of the consumer, it was announced today.

Ninety-five per cent of the average production of each factory during the two years 1948-49 and 1949-50 will be fixed as the basic quota of the factory in the coming season.

Half of the production of each factory in excess of its basic quota will be allowed to be sold in the free market, and the other half, together with the basic quota, will be reserved for distribution at controlled prices.

Under this modified formula, the Government expect to secure at least ten lakhs tons and the consumer will get a share of the extra production at controlled prices.

The basic quota of factories which did not have a normal crush during the two years 1948-49 and 1949-50 due to any reason, or which did not function during any of these years, or the crushing capacity of which has been increased during the past three years, will, however, be fixed on an ad hoc basis.

MONTHLY RELEASE

The Government will, whenever necessary, release up to five per cent of the monthly production of the factories with a view to maintaining continuity of supplies in the free market. The total quantity so released for free sale from a factory will, however be adjusted against the free sale quota to which it may be entitled at the end of the working season.

The all-India minimum cane price will continue to be rupee one annas twelve per maund. The system of fixing sugar prices on a regional basis adopted this year will also continue. The basic sugar price for E-27 grade will remain at Rs. 29-12 per maund and slightly higher prices fixed for various regions will continue as during 1950-51 subject to minor adjustments to be announced shortly.

It has been decided to continue the ceiling prices fixed for gur and khandsari at the level of 1950-51, that is Rs. 19 per maund for gur and Rs. 29 per maund for khandsari in the surplus areas. Local adjustments in the price of gur will continue as during 1951-52.

The restrictions on inter-state movement of sugar to border states will also continue as at present, subject to any modifications which may become necessary if circumstances alter.

Madras To Give Back Wheat And Milo

MADRAS, Oct. 6 (UPI): The Madras Government has decided to surrender to the Government of India 1.5 lakh tons of wheat and 40,000 tons of milo out of the allotment of these grains made to this state for the current year.

The decision was taken at today's cabinet meeting in view of the fact that the offtake of the grains was not appreciable and there were no facilities for storage and prevention of deterioration.

Such a surrender, it is stated, would also help other states which require these grains urgently.

4 DACOITS CAUGHT

PALANPUR, Oct. 6(PTI): Four notorious dacoits wanted by the police in connection with a number of dacoities in Banaskantha, Saberkantha, Danta and Rajasthan borders have been rounded up by the police. A large amount of stolen property was also seized from them.

New Future For West Germany

TALKS STALEMATED

LONDON, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter).—The Allied High Commissioners and Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer are stalemated after two weeks of their talks on a new future for West Germany, observers here said.

According to West German sources the Allies were taken aback by Dr. Adenauer's resistance on four main subjects.

(1). Dr. Adenauer expected West Germany to be given immediate equality; then he would be willing to return to the Allies the authority to exercise sovereign rights in certain fields.

(2) He wanted a security treaty with the western Allies. West Germans said the Allies told this was impossible as it was against the Potsdam Agreement.

(3) Dr. Adenauer did not want the Allies to continue controlling West German industrial production.

(4) He wanted the High Commissioners to become simple Ambassadors, not a Council of Ambassadors which he feared would be a continuance of the High Commission under another name.

STALIN BACKS UNIFIED GERMANY

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Marshal Stalin sent a telegram today to East German Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl pledging his support for the creation of a "unified independent democratic and peace-loving German state".

FIRE ON SHIP WAS ACCIDENTAL

FORT COCHIN, Oct 6 (PTI): Enquiries made here revealed that the fire on the Danish motor vessel 'Manchuria' (8,731 tons) reported this morning was accidental and that the vessel resumed her voyage to Bombay affter the fire has been put out.

The vessel radioed from thirty miles southwest of Cochin yesterday that her number two hold was on fire.

The vessel owned by the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen is on a voyage from Calcutta to Copenhagen.

MR. ROCHE-VICTORIA LEAVES FOR ROME

BOMBAY, Saturday.—Mr. J. P. Roche-Victoria, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of Madras, left Bombay for Rome by a T W A-plane this afternoon to attend the World Catholic Congress of Laymen to be held here during the second week of October.

Mr. Roche-Victoria, who is one of the two Indian delegates to the Congress, will be returning to Bombay on October 19.

Gwalior To Return

GWALIOR, Oct. 6, (PTI): The Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat, Maharaja of Gwalior who is on leave since May last end is on a holiday tour of foreign countries, is expected to return on October 21, when his leave expires.

The Maharaja of Dhar is officiating as Rajpramukh during his absence.

Mr. Dayal At Djakarta

DJAKARTA, Oct. 6, (PTI): Mr. Bhagwat Dayal, Indian Ambassador designate to Indonesia arrived here this afternoon.

He was met at the airport by members of the Indian community in Indonesia and officials of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Dayal was formerly Indian Amabassador in Siam.

Sadhu Convicted

THANA, Oct. 6 (H.S.): Found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Udasi Baba, a Sadhu of Kalyan, was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Thana to three years' R. I.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

"HAD Gandhiji's teachings been followed and practised, India would not have been in the present plight" said a speaker at the Gandhi Jayanti meeting.

We painfully realise the gravity of the situation. Our water supply is from hand to mouth; our food is from ship to mouth and our politics are from lip to mouth.

* *

During his stay in Paris Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab was seeking French capital and technicians for Indian industrial development.

He should undertake a trip to Saigon, as capital and technique have flown to Indo-China for the major war.

* *

Mr. Clement Davies terms Socialism as a "German disease, made in Germany and fostered in Germany".

Probably the leader of the British Liberal Party mistakes German as an adjective from germ.

* *

Mr. Churchill charges Mr. Attlee with having "fled the field" from Iran.

This is a flimsy charge. Iran's Premier, Mohamed Moosadeq, is using the same slogan which Mr. Churchill used against India—"His Majesty has not appointed me as the First Minister to liquidate his Empire. We mean to hold our own."

Even Mr. Churchill will have to face the music of his own creation, if at all he comes to power.

* *

Fifteen persons have been killed and 110 injured by an "abnormal size" wolf, which recently ravaged the Aurangabad district.

Is it Telengana let loose?

* *

Mr. Goenka says that Rajaji has never believed in Democracy.

Why this parting kick at a parting gift, especially when the donor is awaiting "plane and passage" home.

* *

The Bombay Bullion Association has decided to award a prize to a person or association who served the nation best during the year in consonance with Gandhian ideals and philosophy.

The "Bullionite" coined by Mr. Mudgal is again in the picture. But we do not look a gift horse in the mouth.

* *

The snake which caused a traffic jam in Patna by wriggling itself among the expanded metal screens over verandah of a hospital ultimately proved to be a piece of glistening, thick, silken cord.

We are not surprised. We sometimes mistake "veiled" bauties and the silk clad "fairies" for snakes, because of their sinuous movements, and serpentine hisses.

* *

"Labour wants a society of free men and free women—free from poverty and fear," says Mr. Attlee in his electioneering address.

This is daylight political pilferage and Mr. Churchill should protest against it. Is he not the co-signatory of the Atlantic Charter and co-sponsor of the "Four Freedoms" along with Mr. Roosevelt?

* *

A 150-mile chain of flame swept Southern Queensland, never before seen by the White man.

Pacific Pact Powers should carefully watch this scorched earth policy in the explosive situation of Asia.

* *

Speaking on the Gandhi Jayanti Day in New Delhi, Pandit Nehru declared "I challenge the communal forces that if any person raises his hand to strike down another on the basis of religion I shall fight him till the last breath of my life as the head of the government or even outside it."

Pandit Mishra is sure to see in this another illustration of Pandit Nehru's communalism.

* *

In the course of the same speech, referring to landlords and zamindars, Pandit Nehru advised them to look to what was happening across the Indian border in China, Indonesia, Burma and right "in our own country in Kashmir."

If this is not Communism what else is it? Mr. Nehru is evidently out to supply copy to Pandit Mishra's electioneering campaign in Lucknow.

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Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla and his three sons have applied for Congress tickets from various constituencies.

It all seems to be a family affair in Madhya Pradesh.

* *

According to a London report, British fishermen have found their nets ripped to pieces by the spider crabs. These ingenious octopuses have sucked all the flesh from trapped lobsters, leaving only the shells.

According to Matsya Nyaya accepted in Indian logic, the big fish swallows the smaller fry. But this run through the "Yarn Curtain" seems a bit fishy.

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An octopus appeared in Bombay also on the Santa Cruz foreshore, but we did not attach much political importance to it. The British Channel is not invulnerable despite the Atlantic Pact. Are they spider crabs or diving-saucers?

* *

Mr. S. A. Hasnie, leader of the Pakistan delegation, to the Geneva conference complained that to buy steel, they had to buy lipstick, wine and beer, which were completely useless to "Muslim Pakistan."

If you want to advertise "Muslim Pakistan" from Geneva platform, by all means, do it; but why make a cocktail of steel, lipstick and wine, which are individually consumable by the high-ups in Pakistan.

* *

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has taken charge of his appointment at San Francisco in the American Academy for Eastern Studies.

This is playing 'Frisco with the Nilgiris from where he is standing for Parliament.

* *

"A leader is for the country and the country is not for the leader", says Pt. Mishra.

True; but in Madhya Pradesh power politics, it is difficult to distinguish a "Deshbhakta" from "Deshbhaksha"

* *

Writing about his first experiences in Java, Dr Halmar Schacht now acting as financial adviser to the Indonesian Government says in letter to his friend "I feel like being in the Garden of Eden—only the angels are missing."

Evidently they are sprited away by his 'fig-leaf' finance.

* *

THE celebration of the second anniversary of the People's Republic of China with impressive parades and colourful ceremonies is an event of world importance. Victory did not bring peace in China and the shadows of Korea involving heavy drain in men and money have held up the march of the Chinese Revolution.

Within a short time Mao's regime had a record achievement in land reform, education and national reconstruction. But without durable peace, China cannot realise her destiny; nor can she play the great part in the comity of nations which is her due as one of the senior Allies in World War II. It is upto her to establish and enrich her contacts with the outside world by adroit deplomacy, and it is equally the duty of major Powers to draw her out from the "Bamboo Curtain" enabling her to pull her weight as a force for world peace. Koreas and Formosas will continue to be storm centres and running sores in world politics so long as Democracies boycott her and ostracise her from the United Nations. Chinese democracy has made its choice of Mao as its leader and other Democracies should gracefully accept the choice instead of trying to run the China show with the Pretender as the Show Boy

* *

This is the crux of the battle for recognition. India is one of the original sponsors of the Chinese Recognition movement, though other powers stigmatised this move as "appeasement." It is true that India got more kicks than Kudos even from the Chinese quarters. But her stand was on the high ideals of democracy, irrespective of the plaudits or opprobrium from the Powers. It will sound paradoxical that democracy has to be saved not only from Communism but from Democracies as well. The United Nations will be a poor show with real China left out of it. This is the weak spot in U.N. deplomacy which the Soviets are exploiting as a grand strategy. China is too big a country and too proud a nation to play the role of a satellite. Mao will refuse to be the stooge of Stalin, if he can help it. What a tragedy that Democracies do not realise this obvious fact.

* *

During the cold war over Tibet when India made hectic efforts for an honourable settlement between Lahsa and Peking, the Chinese Reds termed India as the henchman of Anglo-American Imperialism, in spite of the fact that she was the first country to recognise Communist China, braving the opposition of other Democracies. But times have changed and China has evidently realised that she cannot go on ploughing her lonely furrow. A goodwill mission has gone from India to China and its opposite number is expected in India. At the Peking Anniversary celebrations, India received precedence next to Soviet Russia, and at the State banquet, the Indian Ambassador and the Indian Goodwill Delegation were repeatedly cheered. This is undoubtedly the first round of victory for Pandit Jawaharlal's statesmanship which postulates camaraderie and goodwill in Sino-Indian policy. With the passing over of Tibet under effective Chinese Suzerainty India's frontier has become contiguous with the Chinese border. This would have happened even had Chiang Kai-Shek remained in the saddle. This is not a matter for alarms and excursions while statesmanship on both sides should tackle the job successfully.

* *

Since the Chinese Expedition to Tibet, scaremongers are busy with lurid stories of troop movements and Communist infiltration. It was reported that Russian planes hovered over Mout Kailas and that Chinese sentries searched Indian pilgrims in the Abode of Snow. It was on record that five thousand Chinese "Liberation troops" were advancing from China to Lahsa, including a large number of doctors, educationists and technicians. They have plans to build roads upto the frontier of India, establish hospitals and schools and even run a daily newspaper in Tibet. If these are the targets of the Chinese troops, they need not frighten India. Tibet was kept as "the Forbidden Land" steeped in superstition under the Feudal regime of the Lamas. If the Chinese who have been now recognised as Tibet's Overlords bring about a change in the old order and give a new deal to the Tibetans we need not get alarmed. It is not for us to dictate the form of government to the Tibetans. Our main consideration is that our frontier should be inviolate, and the Chinese have not given any room for complaint on this score.

* *

According to military intelligence, the Chinese have opened five military outposts on the borders of Western Tibet. This is the Sinkiang area where the Soviets have established sway over the Chinese province. It is reported that this area has been transformed into an "Atomic belt" by the Russians and that Mao is trying to get back control over the province. The Kazaks and the guerrillas give the biggest headache to the Chinese Government in this province. It should be noted that despite Mao's victory, the consolidation of China is not complete. In this respect, India achieved a miracle in unification and consolidation of the country within a few years of the achievement of Freedom. In China the guerrillas of Chiang's persuasion are alive and active doing extensive damage and sabotage. They have control over the Burma road and hold sway north of Burma. Troops had to be despatched to quell them and recently thousands of Chiangites fleeing from Mao's fire threatened to enter Burma and create an awkward international situation. It is reported that there are women guerrilla leaders with a large following prepared "to do or die." The elimination of these guerilla forces will be a pretty tough job for Mao as they have their base in and links with Formosa.

* *

Some of our alarmist politicians who harp on the tune of possible Chinese aggression on Indian border should take note of the above factors. China has suffered the ravages of a 20 years' war, which included World War II. Her domestic economy has been shattered and she has to build up her national life from scratch. To think of aggression in this state will be suicidal. In case that eventuality materialises, India can take it. She is second to none in her military prowess and can knock out any aggressor who violates the sanctity of her soil. We will resist a war to the last, but we shall be the first to meet aggression. According to Soetin Sjahriar, the Chinese Reds have no expansionist aims or aggressive tendencies. As an independent thinker and statesman of repute, the ex-Indonesian Prime Minister concurs with the view of Pandit Nehru. In the face of this affirmation, there is every reason to hope that the newly started Sino-Indian Entente will be an enduring mission with mutual benefit to both countries.

* *

A Distinguished visitor to India this week was Dr. Sjahriar, one of the architects of Indo-Indonesian freedom. Both in Delhi and Bombay he had long conferences with his Indian Socialist compatriots about the forthcoming conference in Rangoon.

Dr. Sjahriar was the former Prime Minister of Indonesia and now the leader of the Socialist opposition. His political career—though resembling Pandit Nehru's with whom he has much in common—is full of thrills and escapes. He was born at a time when the echoes of the Indian Swadeshi and boycott movements were reverberating in the distant lands of Asia. Trained and groomed in a Dutch University, he made the "Discovery of Indonesia" only after his educational career was finished. Just like Pt. Nehru, he spent a considerable span of life inside the jail both under the Dutch rule and the short-lived Japanese Raj. He was the guerrilla leader of the Indonesian underground movement and chose the psychological moment of the waning of Japanese power to proclaim the Indonesian Republic.

* *

He is about forty and is perhaps one of the youngest statesmen of the East. In this also he resembles Pandit Jawaharlal who became the youngest President of the Indian National Congress. It has been the good fortune of South-East Asia that most of its leaders are young and virile. Aung Sang was nicknamed as the 'Boy Premier' of Burma though his glorious career was cut short by the hand of an assassin. This is in refreshing contrast to India where Pandit Nehru (sixty-two years young) has to carry on with a cabinet of "Over Seventies". Retired politicians and superannuated statesmen have been requisitioned to carry on the President's Government, and the lack of young blood is keenly felt in every branch of administration. That is because India had to carry on a long and arduous struggle against the British Imperialism for freedom, while our other Asian compatriots got free quick. If in his recent mission of gingering up the Congress and galvanising the country, Pandit Jawaharlal is able to enlist an enthusiastic band of young men, it will give a new shape and tone to our resurgent national movement. The glamour of the freedom fight is gone; the task of administration is staring us in the face, and one has to govern or get out. It is time that the youths of the country shouldered the wheel.

* *

Dr. Sjahriar's connection with India is rather long and pretty intimate. He was one of the delegates to the Asian conference when Mahatma Gandhi addressed the session. Next time he came in the role of a distinguished refugee seeking protection in India. During the Dutch police action in Indonesia, an Indian pilot ran through the blockade and safely piloted him to the Indian capital. The Indo-Indonesian relations have many purple patches and the dashing Indian pilot made history by rescuing Dr. Sjahriar at the time of peril. Mr. Churchill waxed eloquent over the exploits of the R.A.F. in the Battle of Britain, but this is a case of "so many, owing so much, to one". These are the silken bonds that knit our relations closer.

'BEAR TRACKS'

Summers in The Buffalo Evenng Wews

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

WITH EFFECT from 10-10-1951, limited 3rd class reserved accommodation will be provided by 57 Dn| 58 Up Janata Expresses for passengers travelling over 300 miles from Bombay Central and Delhi respectively.

A reservation fee of 4 annas per seat will be charged. Reservations can be made by 57 Dn. from Bombay Central and by 58 Up from Delhi one day in advance of the day of travel. Tickets and reservation cards will be issued at the same time.

(1093)

Helsinki Summer Olympic Games

33 NATIONS ACCEPT INVITATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Of the 75 nations invited to the summer olympic games in Helsinki next year 33 have already accepted, the Chairman of the Organising Committee. Erik Von Frenckell, said here yesterday.

No nation had refused. The Russians had not yet accepted, Von Frenckell said, but there were signs that they would be doing so.

He understood that a Soviet soccer team had every intention of taking part in the olympic soccer tournament.

Among nations accepting were Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria.

PROMOTER RIGGS OUT FOR NEW BLOOD

U. S. Pro Tennis

By Steve Snider, UPA Sports Writer.

FOREST HILLS, New York, (UPA): Promoter Bobby Riggs was prepared to put up $125,000 recently to take not one but two top players out of amateur tennis for his 1952 professional barnstorming tour.

His chief targets were the pair who wrapped up the world's three foremost crowns—Dick Savitt of Orange, New Jersey and Frank Sedgman of Australia. Savitt won the Australian and Wimbledon titles and Sedgman knocked off the U.S. crown with the most explosive attack seen around Forest Hills in years.

"The top guy can make $75,000 next year and the second man $50,000," said Riggs. "We need new blood and I'm ready to pay for it. Jack Kramer is ailing and may be all through so I'm going after two top amateurs this time instead of just one."

Already in Riggs' stable of touring pros are Kramer, if his sick condition permits competition, and the popular Panchos—Segura and Gonzales.

Riggs purposely scheduled a later tour than usual so his pro dickering won't interfere with the Davis Cup rounds coming up in December in Australia.

In The Day's Sport

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium

10-45 a.m. M.C.C. vs Universities XI (Third day).

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-15 p.m. Shree Krishna vs. National.

5-25 p.m. Rest vs Karnatak.

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel:

3-15 p.m. Bengal Club vs B.B.M.

4-15 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana vs Tata "A" (Indian League)

5-15 p.m. Goan Sports Club vs Rainbow "A" (Satiranjan Shield).

BADMINTON

Dadar Parsi Colony:

6 p.m. onwards:—Women's Singles final and mixed doubles final (Dadar Open).

TWO NEW TEST 'CAPS' IN INDIA'S SIDE

Rusi Modi Back In Team

(By Our Cricket Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AFTER being closetted for three long hours, the Indian selectors announced the Indian team to meet England in the first Test of the 1950-51 series, at New Delhi, on November 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7. The four-man selection committee, consisting of C. K. Nayudu (chairman), H. N. Contractor, Datta Roy and Vijay Hazare, in his capacity as captain, has made an excellent job.

Only three of the twelve have not played an official Test before. They are P. G. Joshi, who kept wickets for India in 'unofficial' Tests against both the Commonwealth teams, Pankaj Roy, who has earned his cap on the strength of his dashing 89 for the Universities today, and twelfth man D. K. Gaekwad of Baroda, who scored only 25 but who looked like piling up a big score throughout his stay at the wicket.

Stylish Rusi Modi, who received rather a raw deal at the hands of the selectors last year, is in the side once more while S. G. Shinde, who bowled extremely well during his stay at the Poona camp returns to the Indian side after a lapse of two years. It may be recalled, however, that he was selected for the second 'unofficial' Test against the Commonwealth side last year but was unable to play due to an injury.

The team is as follows:—

V. S. Hazare (captain) (Baroda)
P. G. Joshi (w.k.) (Maharashtra)
V. M. Merchant (Bombay)
Vinoo Mankad (Gujerat)
R. S. Modi (Bombay)
P. R. Umrigar (Gujerat)
D. G. Phadkar (Bombay)
H. R. Adhikari (Services)
P. Roy (Bengal)
N. Chowdhury (Bengal)
S. G. Shinde (Bombay)
Twelfth Man: D. K. Gaekwad (Baroda).
Reserves: M. K. Mantri and C. T. Sarwate.

West-Zone Side To Meet M.C.C.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 6 (PTI): The West Zone cricket team to play against the M.C.C. on October 9, 10 and 11 was announced here today.

The players are:—

Mr. V. S. Hazare (Captain), Phiroz Khambhatta, H. A. Nakhuda, G. Kishenchand, Polly Umrigar, Jasu Patel, Dipak Sodhan, Nyalchand, Dattu Gaekwad, Walter D'Souza and Udayan Chinubhai.

Reserves:— Gorpade, Sodhan and Harpalzala.

COTTON HALL WILL RACE IN CALCUTTA

COLOMBO, Oct. 5, (PTI): The Government of India have granted as a special case an import licence permitting Cotton Hall, Ceylon's champion race horse, to race in Calcutta this December, well-informed sources said here today.

His owner, Mrs. T. G. Francis's request to the Indian Government for an import permit was made after the West Bengal Government had turned it down, these sources said.

Mrs. Francis told P.T.I. today, that Cotton Hall would participate in all classic races in Calcutta for which he was eligible.

Since starting his racing career here as a four-year-old, Cotton Hall has netted over rupees one and half lakhs in stake money for his owner.

He is acclaimed by many racing enthusiasts as Ceylon's greatest race horse.

BILLY STEEL REPLACED

BELFAST, Oct. 5, (PTI-Reuter): Billy Steel of Dundee is unable to play for Scotland against Ireland in tomorrow's soccer international here.

He was found to be unfit after a test at Newcastle County Town today, and his place at inside left will be taken by Orr of Morton.

Poole Will Not Play For 2 Months

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cyril Poole, who is assisting the M.C.C. side now touring India, will be kept out of cricket till about November 20 as the injury sustained on his finger has now been put into plaster due to a fracture.

Nigel Howard, the tourists Captain does not intend asking for any replacement.

WINDY CITY BEATEN

PARIS, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Windy City, Irish-bred winner of the Gimcrack Stakes lost his unbeaten record when he was relegated to second place in a photo finish by a 35 to one outsider at Longchamp today.

Windy City, who is owned by Mr. Ray Bells, an American lost three lengths at the start of the race the 2,000 pounds sterling Prix Darenberg four year olds run over five furlongs. He and Monsieur George's Courtoiss Pomare passed the post locked together and the judge called for a photo before he gave the decision to Pomare by a short head.

Charlie Smirke rode Windy City, who started five to one on favourite. He brought the colt along with a storming finish "but just failed to catch Pomare. Third, a further four lengths behind in the field of nine was Alipat.

Parimutuel dividends to a ten Franc stake were win 352 Francs: places 32, 12, 22 places.

Longer Hours Of Play In Tests

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four of the five test matches against the Maryleborne Cricket Club this season—the Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur and Madras tests—will be of five and a half hour's duration each day, it was announced here today by the Board of Control for Cricket in India. The Calcutta test alone will be of five hours' duration.

The Board has thus introduced longer hours of play in India for the first time.

The Calcutta test will be of the usual five-hour duration because of local weather conditions. During December, when the Calcutta match is to be played, a heavy fog persists till 10 a.m. and in the evenings it will be dusk by 5 p.m.

Scotland Beats Ireland

BELFAST, Oct. 6. (PTI-Reuter): Scotland beat Ireland by three goals to zero in the International Soccer match here today. Scotland led by two goals to zero at half time.

NATIONAL CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Seventh National Cycling Championships will be held in the third week of February 1952 in conjunction with the 15th National Games at Madras, according to the President of the National Cyclists Federation of India, Mr. Sohrab H. Bhoot.

It is proposed to hold both track and road events. But since there is no banked track in Madras, the track events will be in the nature of exhibitions, the only championship event being the road race. This race will be about 190 kilometres long and will form the basis for selection of the Indian road team for the Helsinki Olympiad next summer.

The track events contest will be held at Bangalore's banked cycling track immediately after the National Games. The schedule includes a 1,000 metre time trial, a 4,000 metre individual pursuit, a 4,000 metre team pursuit and a 1,000 metre sprint.

RESUME ON M. C. C. Vs 'VARSITY MATCH

Shri Berry Sarbadhikary will broadcast a resume of the Cricket match between the M.C.C. XI and the Universities XI, from All India Radio, Bombay, on October 7 at 9-45 p.m.

The programme can be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Dadar Badminton

BHAGWAT EXTENDS TALYARKHAN

Shirke And Ullal Win Men's Doubles Title

BOMBAY, Saturday.

B. D. SHROFF and Homi Talyarkhan will contest the men's singles final of the Dadar Parsi Colony Open Badminton tournament by virtue of their victories over Kalappa and Bal Bhagwat respectively.

The surprise of the evening came when the strong combination of B. D. Shroff and Homi Talyarkhan lost in the men's doubles final rather tamely to A. P. Shirke and B. V. Ullal.

Mrs. Dixit and Mrs. Nobina Lewis annexed the women's doubles title by scoring a well merited win over Miss Motiwalla and Miss Dastur. They however, conceded 17 points in both games.

Miss Tara Dandige easily disposed of Miss Dastur in two straight games to enter the women's singles final, where she meets Miss Homai Dubash.

The highlight of the evening's programme was the match between Homi Talyarkhan and Bal Bhagwat, which the former won after 3 hotly contested games.

Homi appearing rather fresh hastened to chalk up as many points as he could, but gradually Bhagwat pulled up to collect 8 points, and then he won the second game conceding 9 points. The third game was a touch and go affair and it was only over the extra points that the match ended.

The following were the results:

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Semi-final)

Miss Tara Dandige beat Miss R. Dastur 11-1 11-2.

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-finals)

B. D Shroff beat C. B. Kalappa 15-9 15-6.

H. K. Talyarkhan beat Bal Bhagwat 15-8 9-15 17-14.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-final)

G. P. Shirke and Mrs. Dixit beat G. Fernandez and Miss S. Motiwala 15-11 15-6.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Final)

Mrs. Dixit and Mrs. N. Lewis beat Miss Motiwala and Miss Dastur 15-7 15-10.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Final)

G. P. Shirke and B. V. Ullal beat B. D. Shroff and H. K. Talyarkhan 15-1 15-5.

EIGHT GURKHAS SURPRISED

Durand Cup Football

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6 (PTI):— Youngmen's Sports Club, New Delhi surprised the crack Services team, eighth Gurkhas, today, in the first round of the Durand Football Tournament here beating them by two goals to one.

The losers, who did not field their best team played far below their reputation. In a scrappy encounter a number of chances were wasted by both sides. A draw would have been the true index of the exchanges. If Gurkhas had not dangled with open chances in the first half they might have scored at least three goals.

The Gurkhas combined well and looked dangerous with concerted moves, but their forwards showed lack of hard kicking power in the 15th minute, Gobardhan right inner dribbled his way in and surprised the goalie with a low angular shot, but for some sporadic raids by Youngmens, the Gurkhas had their opponents goal at their mercy. Much against run of play Mohinder winners centre-forward equalised with a header off a corner kick.

The second half was a reversal of the first half and the local team combining well looked keen to score, Satyapal and Babu, the extremes, wasted a couple of sitters. In the twentieth minute a fine move by Satyapal resulted in Babu scoring the winner.

DEVINDER AND LEWIS MAY PLAY IN KARACHI

BOMBAY, Oct. 6 (PTI): Indian National Champion, Devinder Mohan and former Indian No. 1, George Lewis are likely to play in the Sind Badminton Championships commencing in Karachi on October 15, it was reliably learned here today.

Nothing definite can, however be said, until the Thomas Cup side, which recently won in the Pacific Zone finals against Australia at Melbourne, and which is captained by Devinder, returns home. They are expected in Bombay on October 18 and will be required in Karachi by November 1.

Final arrangements will be worked out by the Secretary of the All-India Badminton Association, Mr. Casmiro Gomms, as soon as he returns with the Thomas Cup team. He is acting as its Manager.

A.-I.B.A. President, Mr. Justice Rajddhyaksha, has written the Sind-Karachi Badminton Association who will play host to the Indian team, that "something definite should emerge by October 25.

The Karachi body had invited Devinder and George and in a letter to Justice Rajadhyaksha, received yesterday, agreed to fulfil the terms which the A.-I.B.A. had submitted as conditions to sending a two-man team to Pakistan. The S.K.B.A. has stated that they will provide first class return fare to the Indian team besides the teams out-of-pocket expenses provided India sends Devinder and George or Henry Ferreira or T. N. Seth.

INDIAN BADMINTON STARS EXHIBIT FORM

BOMBAY, Oct. 6 (PTI): The Indian Thomas Cup side played over a score of exhibition badminton matches in Australia and Tasmania as a prelude to their encounter with Australia in the Pacific Zone Final of the Thomas Cup, it was learned here today.

They were concerned in 14 doubles and a dozen singles ties in five Tasmanian and four Australian centres. The Indians emerged victorious from all their matches without dropping a single game, according to a letter received from the Manager of the team, Mr. Casmiro Gomms, Secretary of the All-India Badminton Association.

The five-member side played in Stanley, Ulverstone, Queenstown, Hobart and Launceston in a tour of Tasmania, and took in Sydney, New Castle, Queensland and Toowoomba in an exhibition tour of Australia.

The Indians sailed for India on October 2 and are expected in Bombay on October 18.

At the end of last month India beat Australia 9-0 in the Pacific Zone Final. India now meets either England or Denmark for the right to contest the finals with the world champions, the Malayans.

'VARSITY VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENT

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct. 6 (PTI): The final of the South and the North Zones in the Inter-Varsity Volley Ball Tournament will be held here on November 11.

Six universities will participate in the South Zone final.

They are Madras, Poona, Travancore, Saugor, Annamalai and Osmania.

PANKAJ ROY'S SPARKLING INNINGS AGAINST M.C.C

Universities' Side Lose Six Wkts. For 171 Runs

(By Our Cricket Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A SPLENDID captain's innings of 89 runs by Bengal's Pankaj Roy which has earned him a place in the Test, and painstaking knock of 27 by Madhav Apte, were not enough to steer the Indian Universities side clear of trouble at the end of the second day's play in their match against the M.C.C. at the Brabourne Stadium here, today. In replay to the visitors' total of 340 runs, the Universities boys, with four wickets in hand, still need 19 runs to avoid a follow on.

The M.C.C. tail failed to wag this morning, the remaining four batsmen succumbing for the addition of only 54 runs to the overnight score of 286 for six wickets. "Dusty" Rhodes, who resumed this morning at his overnight score of 25 went on to add 20 more runs to his score. Poona's Dani came out with flying colours.

Poona's Dani came out of the fray with flying colours, bagging half the visitors' wickets at a personal cost of 79 runs in 30.3 overs, six of which were maidens. Thamane, the Bombay University wicket-keeper trotted off the field with a clean slate, having missed no chances and without having conceded a single bye in a total of 340.

Batting cautiously, Roy and Apte, who opened the Universities' innings scored 26 in the 45 minutes before lunch. Roy opened out on resumption, scoring stylishly all round the wicket.

Two wickets fell before tea, those of Apte and Gaekwad. Having scored 27, Apte was caught by Watkins, at slip, off Rhodes, who went on to capture four of the six wickets that fell before the close. Gaekwad started off aggressively and was dismissed a little before the break for tea. He tried to sweep Rhodes down to the fine-leg boundary, mistimed the shot and gave Brennan, the wicket-keeper an easy catch on the leg-side.

Adisesh, who replaced him was out to the first ball after tea and Roy fell just eight minutes before the drawing of stumps. He attempted an extra-cover drive off Rhodes, who managed to get a little turn out of the wicket, mistimed the shot to give Watkins, at slip, a snicked catch.

Ghorpade was deceived by a leg-break from Rhodes and Brennan caught him with his foot outside the crease. Play closed immediately afterwards with the total at 171, Dani and Kannayaram being unbeaten with eight and one, respectively.

DETAILS OF PLAY

Shackleton did the bulk of the scoring on commencement of play and with an exquisite off-drive off Sunderam, who opened the bowling from the Churchgate end, he sent up the 300 after the innings had lasted 310 minutes. Kannayaram supported Sunderam in the attack.

Roy made his first bowling change after play had been in progress for 20 minutes, bringing on Dani in place of Sunderam. The Poona bowler met with immediate success having Shackleton caught by substitute Kamat, on the square-leg boundary. Shackleton was the third batsmen to be dismissed for 19. The total, on Shackleton's dismissal was 308.

Brennan, Yorkshire's amateur wicket-keeper, who joined Rhodes for the eighth wicket, was dismissed before he had opened his account, Kannayaram having him caught by Sunderam, at first slip, with the score at 311.

Rhodes, who had completely settled down survived a confident appeal for a leg-side catch by wicket-keeper Tahmane, standing back to Kannayaram. At this stage the Derbyshire all-rounder's score was 36. Rhodes got a 'life' immediately afterwards. Ghorpade, at backward short-leg failing to hold on to a half-hearted hook. The bowler to suffer was Dani.

FOURTH VICTIM

The score had reached 328 before wicket-keeper Tahmane misgathered a ball, although he was well behind it. But the vigilant stumper made no mistake when Rhodes, with his score at 45 in a total of 331 offered a snicked catch off Dani. Rhodes had been at the wicket for 105 minutes and had hit three fours. Rhodes was Dani's fourth victim.

Ridgway joined Hilton for the last wicket.

Substitute Kamat brought off his fourth catch to dismiss Malcolm Hilton and terminate the visitors' innings with total at 340. Hilton, batting freely had collected 14 while Fred Ridgway remained unbeaten with three to his account.

With 45 minutes play left for lunch, the Universities commenced their reply with Pankaj Roy and Madhav Apte. Ridgway opened the attack from the Churchgate end and sent down a maiden to Roy.

Yorkshire's Wilfred Rhodes created a record when after having gone in at number 11 for England opened the innings with Jack Hobbs a few years later. Skipper Roy has something in common with the immortal left-hander for against the West Indies, he came in last for the Indian Universities.

Back to the game, Shackleton operated from the pavilion end and opened with a maiden to Apte. Roy got off the mark, hooking Ridgway to the deep long-leg boundary.

NOT DISTURBED

The opening bowlers failed to find the pitch responsive to pace and Roy and Apte were not particularly disturbed. However, they were subdued and the first 10 runs took them a shade under half an hour. Watkins relieved Ridgway at this stage and bowled over the wicket.

Once his side's score had entered double figures, Roy opened out, on-driving Shackleton to the fence and stepped out to dispatch Watkins to the mid-wicket boundary with a neat glance.

Rhodes took over from Shackleton five minutes before the break for lunch. The Derbyshire leg-spinner's first over was erratic and Apte made his first boundary hit, steering him through the slips. When the teams adjourned for lunch, Roy and Apte were still together with the total at 26, their individual contributions being 17 and seven, respectively.

ATTACKING FIELD

Ridgway was in charge of the attack on resumption, operating from the pavilion end. The Kent pace bowler bowled to an attacking field, including a silly mid-off and silly mid-on.

Malcolm Hilton, the Lancashire left-hander was brought on at the Northern end. He operated without a slip and the only close-in fielder was a backward short-leg. A packed, defensive off-side field was set for him. His first over on Indian soil was a maiden. Roy played Hilton with consummate ease, piercing the packed covers and in his second over brought off a splendid back-push to mid-on.

Hilton's advent hastened the scoring, Roy being particularly severe on him. After play had been in progress for half an hour following lunch, the game was again on the monotous side, Watkins, operating from the pavilion end, keeping the batsmen subdued.

Rhodes came on for his second spell in place off Hilton and bowled to a defensive off-side field. Though Roy hit hard at the short ones and the half-volleys that came his way, the defensive field restricted the scoring to singles and twos.

ROY REACHES FIFTY

Sweeping Rhodes round to fine-leg for three, Roy completed his fifty out of a total of 79. He had been at the wicket for exactly two hours and had hit four fours. Rhodes broke the stand with his next delivery, having Apte caught at slip by Watkins for 27.

Alan Watkins bowling from the Churchgate end after tea dismissed Adiseshan with his first ball, having him caught at the wicket by Brennan. Gujerat's left-hander, Dipak Shodhan joined his captain. Hilton continued to bowl from the pavilion end on resumption. It was not long before Shodhan got his eye and moving his feet to advantage, he was always on top of the ball. He hit two fours in an over from Hilton, one to the long-off boundary while the other flashed past the bowler and mid-on. Rhodes returned in place of Watkins, who was allowed only three overs in his spell after the tea interval.

Having batted attractively for half an hour to score 23, which included as many as five boundaries, Shodhan was beaten and bowled by an off-break from Rhodes, which came in rapidly to take the off and middle stumps.

Roy's brilliant innings ended eight minutes before the drawing of stumps, when he was 11 short of his century. He had batted for 217 minutes and had hit nine fours. The total, at his dismissal was 164. J. M. Ghorpade filled in the breach. The newcomer stayed to collect a single before being stumped by Brennan, who provided Rhodes with his fourth victim. Roy also having fallen to the Derbyshire leg-spinner.

Stumps were drawn with the score at 171 for six wickets, Dani and Kannayaram being unbeaten with eight and one, respectively.

SCOREBOARD

M.C.C. (IST INNINGS)

D. Kenyon b Kannayaram ..	32
J. D. Robertson c substitute b Dani	58
T. W. Graveney c Ghorpade b Sunderam	101
D. B. Carr c substitute b Kenny	29
A. A. Watkins c Apte b Sunderam	19
N. D. Howard lbw Dani	19
A. E. Rhodes c Tahmane b Dani	45
D. Shackleton c substitute b Dani	19
D. V. Brennan c substitute b Kannayaram	0
M. Hilton c substitute b Dani	14
F. Ridgway not out	3
EXTRAS	1
TOTAL	340

Fall of wickets: one for 60; two for 114; three for 172; four for 240; five for 243; six for 283; seven for 308; eight for 311; nine for 331; ten for 340.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
G. R. Sunderam	18	1	73	2
D. H. Shodhan	6	1	15	0
M. Kannayaram	27	4	82	2
H. T. Dani	30.3	6	79	5
J. M. Ghorpade	14	1	49	0
R. B. Kenny	1	0	14	1
L. T. Adiseshan	6	1	27	0

UNIVERSITIES XI (First Innings)

P. Roy c Watkins b Rhodes	89
M. L. Apte c Watkins b Rhodes	27
D. K. Gaekwad c Brennan b Carr	20
L. Adisesh c Brennan b Watkins.	0
D. H. Shodhan b Rhodes	23
H. P. Dani batting	8
J. R. Ghorpade st. Brennan b Rhodes	1
N. Kannayiram batting	1
Sunderam, Tamhane and Kenny to bat	
Extras	2
TOTAL (for 6 wkts.)	171

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 79, 2 for 121, 3 for 121, 4 for 157, 5 for 164, 6 for 166.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. Ridgway	14	6	28	0
Shackleton	9	3	22	0
A. Watkins	10	3	22	1
Rhodes	12	2	44	4
Hilton	14	6	36	0
Carr	8	2	17	1

Zonal Soccer Tourney

Goa XI Qualify For Zonal Semi-final

FERRAO'S TWO GOOD GOALS FOR WINNERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

GOA scored a sedate four-nil victory over Gujerat in the Zonal Soccer Tournament which commenced at the Cooperage this evening. They now enter the semi-finals where they meet Bengal on Monday.

Superior in every department of the game the Goans took things lightly, but their goal was visited in turns by the Gujeratis. The Goa attack was led by their Captain Peter Ferrao, who scored two of his sides goals. Salvador and J. D'Sa, the two outers put in some fine runs and brought off some dangerous centres. The Goa XI wasted many scoring chances.

The Gujerat defence was hard-worked. Leggin and Waghela put in a fine performance. Babu was the only impressive forward, but the entire team lacked combination.

Goa opened their account in the fifth minute of play. Salvador sent across a high centre to goal which Peter headed to Neville D'Souza to put the finishing touches.

Rego gave the Goans their second goal with a header after J. D'Sa sent in a well directed centre after being put through by Neville D'Souza.

Referee Mandon had to reverse his early decision of a goal scored by Peter Ferrao off a pass from J. D'Sa, who was offside, when the linesman pointed out with his flag about the infringement.

Crossing over with a two nil lead Goa continued to attack and in the fourth minute of this period a flag kick taken by Salvador was headed in by Peter Ferrao. Bhagwan, the Gujerat custodian got his hands to the ball, but failed to hold it.

Midway through the second half Peter Ferrao scored another of his classic goals when he drew the goalie out and pushed over his head into an empty goal after Rego had given a forward pass.

A few minutes before the end the Gujerat custodian was injured and took no further part; Waghela replaced him.

The teams were:—

GOA XI:—A. Almeida; E. Pinto, C. Pereira; G. D'Costa, Ben Martin, F. D'Souza; Joe D'Sa Neville D'Souza, Peter Ferrao, Rego, Salvador.

GUJERAT XI:—Bhagwan; Waghela, Leggin; Purshottam, Laljee, Kalidas; Maganlal, Dinkar, Ramesh, Babulal, Rathod.

Referee: D. M. Mandon.

CARIAPPA OPENS SWIMMING POOL

POONA, Oct. 6.

General K. M. Cariappa Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, arrived here this morning from Delhi on a short routine visit.

During the day among other things, the Commander-in-Chief opened the Swimming Pool at the Rajendrasinhji Institute. This Pool has just been completed at a cost of Rs. 38,000 which have been voluntarily donated by the officers and men of the Southern Command.

Earlier in the day General Cariappa went to the Gliding Association and evinced great interest in the activities of this club. To encourage gliding and make people air minded he has promised to present to the club a Challenge Shield for the longest gliding distance.

Rugby League International

BRADFORD, Oct. 6, PTI-Reuter): Great Britain beat New Zealand by 21 points to 18 in the Rugby League International match here today. Britain led by eight point to five at half time.

I.C.L. In Callan Cup Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

League champions, India Culture League, asserted their superiority in no uncertain manner over Asbestos Cement when they easily accounted for the latter by six goals to one in the semi-final of the Callan Cup Football Tournament this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel. The winners will meet the Times of India Sports Club in the final.

The encounter was not a one-sided affair as the score indicates. Good markmanship by the I.C.L. forward and poor anticipation by the Asbestos custodian Shessappa were the reasons why the winners were able to pile up a big score.

I.C.L. crossed over with two goals lead and both the goals were scored by Thomas.

After the interval Baliram scored a hat-trick by netting three goals in a row and Laloo completed the I.C.L. tally by notching the sixth goal.

Towards the close of play Kenny scored Asbestos only goal.

Earlier a solitary goal scored by L. Rodrigues enabled Hill XI to collect full poins at the expense of Malabar Bamboo Merchants in the third division of the Harwood League.

In another match played in the competition Burmah-Shell "B" defeated Famous Sports Club by two goals to nil. Santan scored one in each half, both goals were resulted of a suot-kick.

LICENCE REVOKED

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (UPA): The State Athletic Commission yesterday suspended featherweight champion Sandy Saddler indefinitely and revoked the licence of ex-champion Willie Pep, because of their rough-house tactics in their last title fight at Polo Grounds on September 26.

Chairman Robert Christenberry, in his first hearing since taking over office last week, gave both fighters a chance to explain their conduct at an open hearing. When neither could offer a proper explanation, the ruling of the three-man commission was for suspension of Saddler and the revocation of Pep's licence.

Football Challenge Shield Tourney

LUCKNOW, Oct. 6 (PTI): Yesterday's fixture of the Indian Football Challenge Shield tournament between East Indian Railway Institute, Lucknow, and Football Eleven, Gonda, ended in a goalless draw despite extra time.

The Famous Astrologer

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope on writing time required. Pandit Kalliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

POWER CUT HITS CITY MILLS

Less Hours Or Closure At A Stretch

DIVIDED OPINION IN LABOUR RANKS

BOMBAY, October 6.

THE Government of Bombay today asked the City's 240,000 textile workers to choose between reduced weekly hours of work or complete closure of all mills for two to two and a half months to meet the power shortage.

The Government, faced with an overall power deficit of 200 million units in the next nine months, suggested to the textile industry to accept a power cut of about twentyfour per cent The city's 64 mills consume over 43 per cent of the total power available.

The Socialist-controlled Mill Mazdoor Sabha, which was invited by the Government to give its opinion while accepting the cut in principle, opposed any move to close down the mills at a stretch. The Sabha agreed to reduced weekly working hours and guaranteed efficiently of labour to keep up production. But at the same time, it demanded pegging of wages.

CLOSURE AT A STRETCH

The Congress-controlled Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, however, favoured the closure of mills at a stretch Mr. G.D. Ambedkar. President of the Sangh, told the Government that workers should be paid an advance bonus for the period of forced idleness which would later be adjusted as their share of profits for the year 1951.

Mr. Ambedkar also suggested that workers should be paid fifteen days' paid holiday in case the closure was extended over two months. He suggested that closure should start in February next

MILLOWNER'S VIEW

The millowners are of the view that the mills should not be closed for longer periods. They said the machinery required day to day maintenance and would deteriorate, if closed for two months at a stretch.

The millowners are, however, agreeable to a forty-hour week instead of the present 48 hours. This, they said, could be spread over five days. According to them if workers showed efficiency, they would cover up the loss of hours of work. They also said the fall in production could be minimised and avoided.

If the mils are completely closed down for two months, the country would lose about 250 million yards of cloth and about 60 million pounds of yarn.

Ice Rinks To Store Grain

OTTAWA, Oct. 6 (PTI Reuter): Canada, the world's leading exporter of the ice hockey players may store an expected record grain crop in ice skating rinks this winter.

Community halls, abandoned factories anything sturdy enough to hold huge supplies of grain—may all be used as the Dominion fights against a critical shortage of storage space.

Many elevators are filled with low grade wheat that cannot find a market and Britain — Canada's chief wheat customer — has developed a temporary storage problem

The Winnipeg Free Press in its final estimate forecast a prairie province wheat crops of 546 million bushels.

Top-Ranking Stars Invited

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6.

Some top-ranking cinema stars, including Sir Lawrence Olivier, Vivien Leigh, Ingrid Bergman, Charlie Chaplin and Cecil B. D'Mille are being invited by its Organising Committee to attend the International Film Festival scheduled to take place in India next January.

CONGRESS NOMINEES

Patil To Announce On Monday

BOMBAY, Oct. 6 (UPI): Shri S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, will announce the 32 names of the candidates provisionally selected to contest for the House of People (Parliament) and the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Monday, October 8 in Bombay, it is learnt here today.

The list of names will be flown to Delhi on the same day for the approval of the Central Election Committee.

Gujarat Selections

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 6, (H.S.) Prominent among those whose names have been recommended by the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee for Parliamentary seats in Gujarat are: Mr. G. V Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament (Ahmedabad); Mr. Akbarbhai (Banaskantha); Mr. Gulsarilal Nanda, Union Minister for Planning, (Sabarkantha); Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Chairman of INTUC, (Mehsana). Mr. Khubdas Vaishaya has been selected as a candidate for a seat reserved for Harijans, it is learned.

M. B. CAPITAL ISSUE: NEHRU TO MEDIATE

GWALIOR, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Prime Minister Nehru, it is understood, will soon afford an opportunity to the representative deputations from Gwalior, Ujjain and Indore to explain their respective cases personally to him, on the question of capital of Madhya Bharat.

EXEMPTION FOR MUSIC AND DANCE

MADRAS, Oct. 6 (PTI): The Madras Government has decided to exempt from Entertainment Tax music and dance concerts organised by registered and approved "Sabhas", the State Finance Minister, Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, announced here today.

Presently, an eighth of the total collections at a performance is collected by way of Entertainment Tax.

The Minister, who was speaking at a function at the Central College of Karnataka Music, hoped the exemption would give a filip to the revival of music and dancing in the Madras State.

INDIA'S ENVOY TO EGYPT

Mr. B.R. Sen Appointed

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6.—Mr. B. R. Sen, I.C.S., till recently Ambassador for India in Italy, has been appointed India's Ambassador to Egypt.

Mr. Sen was born in 1898 and educated at Calcutta and Oxford. He joined the ICS in 1922 and held various administrative and secretariat posts under the Bengal Government including that of Revenue Secretary. He was Director-General (Food), Government of India, and later held the post of Agriculture Secretary. Before his appointment as India's Ambassador to Italy in March 1950, he was Minister in Washington. He was leader of the Indian Delegation to ECOSOC in February 1949.

KING GAINS STRENGTH

LONDON, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): King George VI "gains strength daily", an official bulletin stated today. It added: "The post-operation period has passed without complication."

SCREEN FACE SEARCH

On Saturday evening the Bombay Press met the candidates of the Kardar-Kolynos-'Teresa' contest from Bombay area at the Kardar Studio. There were 14 boys and girls present, from whom the judges will choose two each to compete against the Calcutta and Delhi area winners. Photo shows: Front row (left to right) Chand Usmani, A. R. Kardar, Hanwant Maker.

Guerillas Kill High Commissioner

SINGAPORE, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter).

GUERILLAS today ambushed and killed Sir Henry Gurney, British High Commissioner for Malaya. His wife sitting beside him escaped unhurt as a hail of bullets hit their car.

She remained at the scene after the guerillas fled and accompanied her husband's body down the hill to Kuala Kubu in an armoured army personnel carrier which had taken troops to the spot.

They were travelling along a tortuous road near the Selangor-pahang State's border, 52 miles from Kuala Lumpur. One member of the official party said the vehicle carrying the High Commissioner's main police escort in the bandit-ridden country broke down but Sir Henry's car carried on up the road with a handful of police guards.

Sir Henry, 53, had been High Commissioner since 1948. He succeeded Sir Edward Gent, who was killed in an air crash on July 4, 1948. He was formerly Chief Secretary to the Palestine Government. He leaves behind his wife and two sons.

One report said another car carrying Europeans was following some distance behind the official car but the driver stopped when he heard th eburst of fire, from automatic weapons.

The party was travelling from Kuala Kubu to Frazer's Hill station in Selanger, when the attack was made about one o'clock (local time) about 25 miles from the destination.

An announcement from Kuala Lumpur tonight said Mr. M. Hogan, Attorney-General, has taken the administration of the Government.

Indonesia Indignant

Keenleyside-Schacht Incident

JAKARTA, Oct. 6 (UPI-AFP): The Indonesian Information Minister, Mr. Arnold Mononutu said here today that his Government regretted the "Keenleyside-Schacht" incident, especially the "insults" made by Mr. Keenleyside in a statement issued after the reception in question.

He said every visitor to Indonesia was expected to know the meaning of courtesy not only towards the country and the people, but also towards the guests of the Indonesian Government. The fact that Mr. Keenleyside was a high-ranking U.N. official made the matter particularly painful, he said.

Indonesian newspapers this morning were highly indignant at the "diplomatic incident."

The newspaper "Pioman" described Mr. Keenleyside's behaviour as "ill-mannered and unbecoming."

Newspaper "Abadi" said in an editorial, "if we should say to Mr. Keenleyside get out of this country" it would not be strong enough to express our feeling towards this haughty diplomat.

MIRZA ISMAIL TO RESIGN U. N. POST

THE HAGUE, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Mirza Ismail, United Nations resident technical Assistance executive in Djakarta (Indonesia) will resign his post and return to India next month, according to a message from the Indonesian press agency, Aneta, received here yesterday.

Mr. Ismail held a reception on Wednesday in honour of Canadian Dr. Keenleyside, Director-General of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, who refused to shake hands with Dr. Schacht, Hitler's Finance Minister and ex-President of the Reichs Bank.

He said he was "very much shocked" by Dr. Keenleyside's behaviour.

When he told Dr. Keenleyside the day before that Dr. Schacht would attend the reception, Dr. Keenleyside in no way indicated he would act as he did, Mr. Mirza Ismail said, according to Aneta.

FUTURE OF MT. ABU

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 6 (UPI):—"My Committee firmly opine that reopening of this issue which was finally settled by the late lamented Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the then Minister of State, with the assent of Parliament, will not only do great injustice t oGujerat, but will evoke feelings of deep resentment", thus states a telegram sent today by Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President of Gujerat Chamber of Commerce, to Mr. Gopalaswami Ayengar, Minister of States in connection with the position of Abu.

The telegram adds that the Committee of the Chamber have read the States' Minister's reply in Parliament regarding inclusion of Abu in Bombay State and strongly feel that such announcement at this stage is highly unwarranted and unjustified, especially when country's larger interests call for united efforts and concerted action for political consolidation.

The telegram states further that it is inexpedient to refer such outstanding issues to respective legislatures rather than to a high-powered and impartial boundary commission

Indian Cine-Workers In Leningrad

LONDON, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): A delegation of Indian cinema workers headed by the film director Manoranjan Bhattacharya, now visiting the Soviet Union arrived in Leningrad on October 5, according to a Tass message received in London.

The delegation will spend several days in Leningrad.

Stop Press

GURNEY'S FUNERAL

SINGAPORE, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): It was announced that funeral of Sir Henry Gurney would take place at Kuala Lumpur on Monday morning.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner-General for South-East Asia is to fly back to Malaya from Sarwak where he is on a tour.

No Reduction Of Wages

The General Secretary of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Mr. Raja Kurkarni in a statement to the press, has strongly opposed any question of closure of the textile mills for a period of two months as a way out to meet the power shortage in the city. As far as the textile workers are concerned, he says, all they can agree to is lesser hours of work, provided that there is no reduction in wages of earnings.

Mr. Kulkarni issued this statement after his interview with the Labour Minister of Bombay today for the second time during this week. He asserts that the suggestions made by the Government to face the shortage of power are "so overwhelming detrimental, to labour that it would not be a bit surprising, if lawlessness is let loose in the city."

Press Bill Passed At Dead Of Night

LIFE LIMITED TO TWO YEARS

Rajaji Says He Is Proud Of His Achievement

NEW PARLIAMENT WILL REPEAL IT, DECLARES GUPTA

NEW DELHI, October 6.

PARLIAMENT passed the Press (objectionable matter) Bill at 11-30 tonight, after limiting the life of the Act to two years.

The Home Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari hoped that during the two-year period the press would be able to set up a "council of discipline" with statutory powers as suggested by him. The proposed Press Commission would also probably be functioning, he added.

Pointing out that for the first time in the history of the press law in India, Government would have to approach the courts as a common complainant and every case would be given "full judicial trial," Mr. Rajagopalachari declared "I can really be proud of what I have done."

Pandit Kunzru said that notwithstanding his objections he would not vote against the bill, in view of the fact that the life of the measure had been limited to two years. Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, President of the All-India Newspaper Editor's Conference reiterated that he was not happy over the measure. He was among those who shouted "no" when the bill was put to vote.

Mr. T. N. Singh, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and Mr. B. Das strongly supported the bill.

Critics and supporters alike paid warm personal tributes to Mr. Rajagopalachari.

Mr. H. V. Kamath asked whether a press commission would be set up in the very near future.

Mr. Rajagopalachari replied, "that is a matter for government. They are actively considering it."

The House passed the bill. Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta and Mr. Ramnarayan Singh were among the very few heard shouting "no".

The House adjourned at 11-23 p.m. and will meet again on October 11 after the Puja holidays.

Rajaji Stands Dinner

Opposition to the Press Bill appeared to be collapsing this afternoon.

When Parliament reassembled at 3-30 p.m. after the quorum bell was rung, Prime Minister Nehru said that the House might have to sit still a late hour in the evening. He hoped the bill would be passed today, so that the House would not have to sit on Sunday.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed agreed that the bill should be passed today but added, "in case there is some delay, we should be given some time to take our meals".

The Home Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, offered to stand dinner tonight for all members.

After a ninety minute debate, Clause 9, with an amendment of the Home Minister, providing for consequences of failure to deposit security was passed.

The clause provides that if the publisher fails to deposit security as directed by the court, the press, after the expiry of the time allowed to make the deposit, shall notbe used for printing or publishing of such newspaper until the deposit is made.

The Home Minister's amendment, substituting the present subclause 3 sought to provide that if a keeper of a press knowingly printed or published a newspaper or news-sheet, which had failed to deposit security as required under the Act, he would be punished with imprisonment extending upto one year or fine or both. If the keeper committed the same offence for the second or subsequent time, the Magistrate would have the power to order forefeiture of the press or any part thereof.

GUPTA'S AMENDMENT

Pandit Kunzru, Mr. M. P. Mishra and Mr. Lakshmanan suggested that the maximum fine should be rupees two thousand and the maximum imprisonment six months as provided for in Clause 25 in the case of publishers who committed the same offence.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava said that forfeiture, even for a second offence was disproportionate. Even under the ordinary law, only the movable property of the accused could be attached for the realisation of fines.

The Home Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, accepted a suggestion made by Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta that the amendment should make it clear that only a second offence in respect of the same, and not any other publication could be punished by forfeiture.

Replying to Pandit Bhargava, the Home Minister said, "he can bear with anything, but not with forfeiture of property". But the forfeiture of the press, said the Home Minister, was like taking away the murderous weapon from the murderer.

FORFEITURE OF PUBLICATION

The House adopted an amendment moved by Pandit Bhargava stating that the amount of security shall be fixed "with due regard to the circumstances of the case, and shall not be excessive, and in no case larger than that specified by the state government."

Clause ten was then taken up. It empowers a state government to declare a publication forfeited on the certificate of Attorney-General, or of the Advocate-General or a principal officer of the state.

Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya said that the fate of a book, of which thousands of copies might have been printed, would depend on the solitary opinion of an Advocate-General. The clause gave drastic powers and therefore should be deleted

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed wanted the opinion of the Advocate-General to be placed before a judge. Pandit Bhargava said the present law in regard to such cases was more than ample.

Replying to the debate, the Home Minister said the provision was necessary to enable immediate action where the ordinary processes under Clause 4 and 5 would not be available. The Government, he said, in this respect would proceed cautiously. It would not rush with an order without first making sure that the law was backing them.

The Clause was adopted by the House with a formal amendment.

The House, before adjourning for lunch, also passed Clauses 11 (Power to detain packages containing certain publications when imported), 12 (Prohibition of transmission by post of certain documents) and 13 (power to seize and destroy unauthorized news-sheets and newspapers).

Within half-hour of resumption after lunch, the House passed Clauses 14 to 18 without much discussion. All the amendments to the clauses moved by Pandit Bhargava were rejected.

Clause 14 deals with power to seize and forfeit undeclared presses producing unauthorised newspapers and unauthorised newsheets.

BATTLE OVER PROCEDURE

Clauses 15 to 18 relate to procedure for inquiry before Sessions Judge, with respect to contents of complaint, issue of notice and non-appearance of respondents.

Pandit Bhargava, by an amendment to Clause 17, wanted the enquiry by the Sessions Judge to be conducted as in a warrant case, instead of as in a summons case provided in the clause.

In a warrant case, the prosecution would first have to adduce all evidence and establish a prima facie case, a charge would be framed, the defence would summon its witnesses the prosecution would state its case and then the defence would rebut it.

In summons cases, the expenses of the witnesses would have to be borne by the accused and not by Government as in warrant cases. The provision as it stood, said Pandit Bhargava, was very unfair.

The Home Minister rejected the arguments, he said, the objections raised showed that "the scheme of the Act has not been properly appreciated". The procedure was more or less the same as in civil cases, he added.

After a brief discussion, the House adopted Clauses 20 and 21 relating to trial by jury consisting of journalists and men of experience in public affairs.

Prof. Bhattacharya wanted the clauses to be amended in such a way that only journalists having not less than ten years experience

(Continued on page 15)

NO INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTIONS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6.

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI replying to the debate stated emphatically that the bill was not going to interfere with the freedom of the elections. In fact, no action on the part of the Government was going to interfere with the perfect freedom of the elections.

On the contrary, the enactment of this Bill in the teeth of the opposition of the Press Lords is itself a proof that we depend upon the votes of the people without fear or favour. We want the people's vote to be given freely. If they desire them to be given to us let them be given to us. If they desire the votes to be given to others, let them be given to others.

PATIALA ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India, was presented with an Address of Welcome by the citizens of Patiala, during his recent visit to the city. Photo shows the Chief Minister of Patiala presenting the Address of Welcome to the President, on behalf of the citizens of Patiala.

Kripalani To Seek Election From U. P.

GANDHIJI'S MARTYRDOM KILLED COMMUNALISM, HE SAYS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8 (UPI).

ACHARYA KRIPALANI, leader of the Kisan Majdoor Praja Party, indicated here today that he would seek election to Parliament from "somewhere in U.P."

P.T.I. adds:

Acharya J. B. Kripalani said today that the main problem before the country was hunger.

As regards the communal problem, he said: "I feel the communal problem was killed by Gandhiji's martyrdom."

Mr. Kripalani was addressing a press conference and was replying to quesitons whether he would avoid triangular contests, among Congressmen, members of the K. M. P. Party and communal organisations.

He said: "I will see what the Congress wants to do." He added that since the Congress President had declared that the communal problem was the main problem before the country, it was for the Congress to decide what should be done. As far as he was concerned he thought hunger was the main problem before the country.

Asked whether he would say that there was no communal problem, Mr. Kripalani said: "I feel the communal problem was killed by Gandhiji's martyrdom. If what is happening in Pakistan today—if this cry of Jehad—had been raised before the martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi, I think there would have been in Northern India, bloodshed."

"Unless Pakistan does something extraordinary, communalism in India has been killed by Gandhiji's martyrdom."

Mr. Kripalani reiterated that there was no question of the K. M. P. Party being dissolved and said their opposition was to the Governments.

KIDWAI

Asked about the effect on the K. M. P. Party of Mr. Kidwai's returning to Congress, Mr. Kripalani said: "Some friends of Mr. Kidwai who are affiliated to him will leave us and we regret their leaving us as much as we regret Rafi Saheb's leaving us. At present I do not know their strength. Upto this time only Rafi Saheb has announced his decision."

Excepting in Orissa and Rajasthan, where there were no committees, in other states the K. M. P. had committees or organisers working. Alliances with Socialists would also be decided at state level, the object being to avoid triangular contests with Socialists. The Jan Sangh had not approached him for alliance.

The main object of his party, Mr. Kripalani added, was to offer an alternative to the electorate. I believe the public are still in favour of Mahatma Gandhi's policies. I do not say ideals, but if you want, you can call it Gandhiji's ideals."

He had agreed to ally himself with the Socialists, because even the Socialist leader had declared himself in favour of the Sarvodaya Plan.

Barnard Sails For U. K.

BOMBAY, Saturday: Rear Admiral G. Barnard, former commander in command of the Indian Naval Squadron, sailed for U. K from Bombay this afternoon by the P. and O. lines RMS 'Chusan'.

Rear Admiral Barnard handed over command of the I. N. squadron at a formal ceremony on board the I. N. flagship 'Delhi' on October 4, to Rear Admiral N. V. Dickinson R.N.—UPI.

ENVOY TO FINLAND AND DENMARK

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6 (PTI): Mr. M. J. Desai, till recently Commercial Advertiser in the Indian High Commission in London, has been appointed India's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Finland and Denmark, the External Affairs Ministry announced.

Mr. Desai has already been appointed India's Minister to Sweden.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Previous closing	36.72
Today's opening	36.63
Difference	—10
Today's closing	36.47
Difference	—25

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Ashoe Shud 7 2007
Muslim: Mohurrum 5 1371.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 5 1321
Sunrise: 6-30 a. m.
Sunset 6-23 p. m.
Hightide 04-14, 15-36
Lowtide 10-17, 22-08

Engagements

UNITED FRONT OF GOANS: "Pintos' Day", Public meeting at Cross Maidan, Dhobi Talao, 6-45 p.m. Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay will preside.

BACK BAY CLUB: Open air film show at 'Ivanhoe' Back Bay Reclamation, 7 p.m.

RAJPIPLA DIVISION SEVA SAMAJ: Meeting of Working Committee at the residence of Mr. K. Pandya, Bhupat Bhuwan, Gokhale Road North 9 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Meeting at Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Pandit Bansilal Vyas will deliver a lecture at 9 a.m.

BOMBAY & MANGROL JAIN SABHA: Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister Bombay will preside over the diamond jubilee of the Sabha at Lloyds Recreation Ground, Marine Lines 8 a.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Dr. B. Gokhale will speak on 'Asian Politics' at Party's Office, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar 9-30 a.m

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: 'At Home' to meet the displaced doctors at St. Georges Hospital Compound 5 p.m.

DADAR SARWAJANIK VACHANALAYA: Annual general meeting at Dhuru Hall, Dadar 9-30 a.m.

Bank Branches In Goa

PERMISSION REFUSED

BOMBAY, Saturday: Indian banks have been refused permission by the Portuguese Government in India to establish their brancnes in Goa, it was learned here today from a reliable source.

According to city banking circle at least six major banks had asked for licences to open branches in Goa to facilitate trade between the two territories. But the Portuguese Government had declined to allow them to operate their branches in their territory.

GOAN PARTIES TO CONFER

Forming Provisional Government

BOMBAY, Saturday. — Ways and means to bring about an independent provisional Government in the Portuguese territories in India will be discussed at an informal conference of representatives of Goan political parties in Bombay on October 9 next under the presidentship of Mr. Bidesh Kulkarni, a prominent Congressman of Bombay.

The parties which will be represented in the conference are the National Congress of Goa, the United Front of Goans, the Goan Peoples' Party and the Goan Youth League. Besides, leading Goans in Bombay are also expected to participate in the conference.

2 ARRESTED

The Goa Police arrested two Goan nationals, Dr. J. C. Carvalho and Mr. Asgaonkar yesterday for, it is alleged, their pro-merger views.

Tariff Board Inquiry

BOMBAY, Saturday.—The Indian Tariff Board's public inquiry into the question of continuance of protection to the Alloy, Tool and Special Steels Industry, which was fixed for October 16, 1951, has been postponed to sometime in November, 1951. The actual date will be announced later.

Sales Tax Advisory Body

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Chandulal B. Satia, M.L.C., has been appointed as a member of the Sales Tax Advisory Committee in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri A. S. Thakore.

RIFLE CLUBS TO BE ENCOURAGED

Bombay Decision

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Government of Bombay has decided, as a matter of policy, to encourage the formation of rifle clubs by deserving persons or bodies in the State and to extend all reasonable facilities that may be required by them.

Persons or bodies desirous of forming such clubs may obtain from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or the District Magistrate concerned, information regarding the facilities that will be available to them and submit to that Officer their applications for the grant of necessary licences under the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, and for such assistance as may be required by them in this connection.

The general question of allowing private persons or bodies to form rifle clubs for the purpose of imparting training in the handling and use of firearms was last consdered by the Government in 1948 and it was then decided, for reasons of public safety, not to encourage the formation of such clubs by private individuals or bodies.

The Government had, however, no objection to persons holding licences for the possession of firearms forming clubs for their own benefit and practice in the handling and use of their own firearms. For those persons who did not hold licences for the possession of fire-arms but were desirous of having training in the handling and use of fire-arms, the facilities offered by organisations such as the Home Guards, the Village Defence Parties, the University Officers Training Corp and the National Cadet Corps were considered adequate for the purpose.

After reconsideration of the question, the Government has now decided to encourage the formation of Rifle Clubs.

PADDY EVALUATION

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has directed, in supersession of its previous orders, that one acre of paddy or bagayat land or of both should be deemed to be equivalent to four acres of ordinary or jirayat land for the purpose of computing the limits of 50 acres and 200 acres specified in sections 32 and 34 of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, in the districts of Thana, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara.

The requisite notification has been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of September 28, 1951.

Section 32 relates to the right of a protected tenant to purchase land from the landlord and Section 34 enables a landlord to terminate a protected tenancy on grounds of personal cultivation or non-agricultural use of land for his own purpose.

Phonocoms Discontinued

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6.—The Phonocom Service which was introduced in April 1950 for telegrams in Bengali, Tamil and Telugu on the New Delhi-Calcutta and New Delhi-Madras-Tiruchirappalli circuit has been discontinued, since the traffic position has not justified its continuance.

In this connection, it may be pointed out that telegrams in any Indian language written in the Devnagari script are accepted for transmission to and from all stations where facilities for sending and receiving telegrams in Hindi are available. At present, such facilities are available at Agra, Ajmer, Allahabad, Banaras, Bareilly, Belgaum, Bhusaval, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Gaya, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Muzaffarpur, Nagpur, New Delhi, Patna, Poona, Ranchi and Sholapur, and are being gradually extended to other places.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

BOMBAY, Saturday. — The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Great Britain and Ireland, Central and Southern America, U.S.A., Canada, Trinidad, Domorara, British West Africa, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Europe, Mediterranean countries, Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on October 12, 1951 by P. & O. RMS "Corfu."

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post up to 6 p.m. on October 11 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

TODAY'S RADIO

Sunday Oct. 7.

BOMBAY

244 m. — 07-40 Prog., 07-45 Kaumudi Munshi, G songs, 08-15 Kesarbai Bandodkar, Laxmi todi, 11-45 R. K. Pathak, brindabani sarang 12-15 For women, G 13-10 Ram Narain, sarangi, 13-40 Week's progs., 13-45 Sunday afternoon "prom", 17-30 Kesarbai Bandodkar, madhuwanti, 18-10 Ram Narain, sarangi, 18-30 R. K. Pathak, marwa, 19-00 Kaumudi Munshi, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air trio, khamaj, 19-30 Air artist hansdhwani, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 15 Laj Laxmi Sethuram, K songs, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Lili Laskine (harp), and Rene le Roy, flute, 22 Beethoven Sonata.

VARIATIONS, 353 m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 Ram Narain, sarangi, 08-45 S. Gujar M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 Yamunabai, M. 12-45 Musical interlude 13-00 S. Gujar, M songs, 13-30 H. Jumnani, H songs 13-50 D V. Paluskar, multani, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Air artist, Thokal compositions, 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K. 20-15 S. Gujar M songs, 20-30 G. P. Shakhal, film review, H, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 H. Jumnani, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 Kesarbai Bandodkar, kafi, 22-15 D. V. Paluskar kh. v. d.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 & 326.1 mm. — 08-15 S. Shukla, khayal, 08-30 09-00 For Children, G, 18-00 Kusum Desai party, garba, 18-20 Air artist, N. Dave's geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), and For locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Film songs, (Ahm.) 19-00 S. Shukla khayal, 19-15 Air artist, P. Parekh's geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geetmala (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.) 20-00 S. Shukla, Khayal, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm.) 21-15 Air artist, Balmukund's works, 21-30 S. Shukla, khayal.

GOA

34.22 m.—8-00 a. m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when 19-30 Tropicana 10-45 Organaires 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 Music by Roth, 1-30 Salon serenade, 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music 4-00 N. Cloutier and his music, 4-30 Concert Hall of air 5-00 I hear Southland singing, 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation, 5-35 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m. 7-15 a. m. It's goods day, 7-30 B.B.C. news 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Musical Clock 12-30, Curtain call 5-00 p. m. Hindi prog. 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi) 7-00 Festival of waltzes, 7-15 Four stars and starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes record of day, 8-00 Famous tenors, 8-30 Melody tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of prophecy 10-00 Eventide echoes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE — 16-15 Sports, 18-45 Music from Grand Hotel, 19-45 Concerto (Dvorak's), 21-00 Educating Archie 21-45 London forum 22-15 Service, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia 19-30 In Hindi for India, and For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

SAIGON

19-15-1930 G.M.T. News. 19-30-20-30 Gramophone Records asked for or by listeners.

Fireworks In Streets

POLICE ORDER

BOMBAY, Saturday. — Attention of the Bombay public is invited to a recent order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting the letting off or throwing of certain types of fireworks in or upon or within twenty feet of a street or building in any place in Greater Bombay, without the permission of the Inspector of Police of the locality concerned.

The fireworks covered by this order are (a) a large cracker made of paper packet containing a charge of gun powder tied round with string and made into an oval or square shape (known as "Atom Bomb" or by any other trade name); (b) large crackers having a charge of aluminium powder admixed with gun powder (known as "Electric Crackers" or by any other trade name); and (c) a rocket made with small tin box container (known as "Chidia" or by any other trade name).

BELGIAN CONGO LAND EXPERT IN INDIA

COIMBATORE, Oct. 6 (PTI): Mr. G. Tondeur, Land Utilisation Expert of the Government of Belgian Congo, who is on a South Indian tour, visited the Coimbatore Agricultural College on Thursday to acquaint himself with the methods of agriculture practised in this part of the country.

Mr. Tondeur represented his country at the Land Utilisation Conference which met in Ceylon last week.

Mr. Tondeur stated here though his country's agriculture was not developed till the beginning of this century, the Agricultural Department was now taking keen interest and people were being trained in modern methods of agriculture.

The Land Utilisation Expert will visit Bhavanisagar Project and the Damodar Valley Corporation before leaving for his country

Rains In Assam And Mysore

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 6 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

Thundershowers have been widespread in Assam and Mysore, and have occurred locally in Tamil Nad and Malabar South Kanara. A few thundershowers have also been reported from South-East Madhya Pradesh, the South Konkan, South Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin.

Forecast valid until Sunday evening: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam, rain or thundershowers will also occur locally in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, South Konkan, Malabar and South Kanara Travancore-Cochin and Tamil Nad, and at a few stations in Gangetic West Bengal, Saurashtra and Kutch, Deccan (Desh), South Hyderabad and Mysore.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from 1st October 1951, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. (I.S.T.), on 6th October 1951:

Ahmedabad	104	76	0.0	0.0	—0.1
Allahabad	96	73	0.0	0.1	—0.8
Bangalore	81	66	0.5	0.5	—1.2
Baroda	100	76	0.0	0.0	—0.3
Bhopal	97	70	0.0	0.0	—0.5
BOMBAY	91	78	0.0	0.9	+0.1
Gwalior	101	77	0.0	0.0	...
Hyderabad					
(Dn.)	91	74	0.0	1.0	+0.5
Jaipur	98	76	0.0	0.0	—0.2
Jamshedpur	94	78	0.0	0.8	+0.1
Kanpur	...	74	0.0	0.1	—0.7
Kolhapur	88	69	0.0	3.5	...
Kurnool	90	74	0.0	1.1	+0.3
Mahabalesh-					
war	77	62	0.0	5.6	+3.1
Marmagao	83	77	0.0	5.5	+2.5
Mussoorie	71	58	0.0	0.0	—0.7
Mysore	81	67	0.1	0.1	—1.3
Ootacamund	66	53	0.2	0.5	—1.0
Poona	90	69	0.0	3.7	+2.5
Shillong	73	62	0.1	9.7	+8.2
Sholapur	94	72	0.0	4.5	+4.6
Simla	72	56	0.0	0.0	—0.6
Surat	92	79	0.0	0.1	—0.5

'NEW LOOK' IN DELHI CONGRESS OFFICE

(Continued from Page 3)

twist the language now if I allow you to make another speech—I have no doubt. That was the argument. Otherwise there has been no offence made out. Did I say that no Bill would be brought into this House unless it had the approval of the Press? And what is the approval of the Press? The approval of the Press is the approval of the A.I.N.E.C. and it means I cannot bring a Bill without their approval. Was that my assurance? It would have been a strange thing if I had given any such assurance to the House; and not only that I would repeal the old press laws of the States as also of the Centre but I would bring in a Bill which must have the previous consent of the Press and the A.I.N.E.C.; I never gave such an assurance and I never could have given such an assurance If that was not so, what did I say? Did I not say that I would give judicial trial for the inquiries that were put down under the law? Not only that; did I also not say that a jury would be given? What was the judicial trial and the jury for, if I said that I was not going to introduce some measure of this kind without the approval of the Press? For what purpose was the judicial trial promised by me, for what purpose was the jury promised by me, if I were not to mention and define "objectionable matter" and ask for an inquiry in regard to that objectionable matter?

Shri Goenka: May I beg the Hon Minister to read his assurance so that the House may be

Shri Rajagopalachari: No, sir I can only say that the charges made against me are wrong I have not parliamentary language to describe it more accurately A charge of immorality or breach of integrity on my part does excite me to anger I am sorry I allowed myself to go so far But I say it in common language:

"I did not give any assurance of the kind that has been interpreted to have been given by me and I am not guilty of any such breach On the contrary, I am only fulfilling a duty a promise which I had made in bringing this Bill

" And if you don't like the Bill, by all means change it; if you want terms to be altered, by all means let us have them altered. But to say that I brought this Bill without the previous consent of the Press or the A.I.E.N.C. or its important members sitting in Parliament and, therefore, that I broke a promise is wrong. I could not have given such an assurance."

Delaying Tactics

As I said earlier, C. R.'s speech was a masterpiece which was not heard so far in the present Parliament. The opposition having won over the Hindu Code Bill by delaying tactics, applied the same tactics to the passage of the Press Bill. Like Rommel, they were defeated. The other editor on the Government Benches, Mr. Mehtab will have a different solution for his Industries Bill. It will be taken up after the Press Bill. To him his Bill may be another raw material.

The Central Congress offices in New Delhi are located in a palatial house built for himself by a Public Works contractor, the late Sardar Dharam Singh. Presumably his successors could not keep up the old standards with the result that the building had been falling to bits. The staircase leading to the Congress offices remained unswept for days. The drains were overflowing in the compound and the whole place breathed the atmosphere of decay and dirt. The whole thing has charged, ever since the Prime Minister took over the Congress Gadi. The labourers are seen cleaning the place, repairing the chipped off plaster, and whitewashing the inside of the building. The road inside the premises and approaches to the house are now cleaned every day. It is the Prime Minister who has changed the whole place. He is the busiest man in India. The people will bless him, if he pays occasional and announced visits to other parts of New Delhi. If sometimes he goes through Parliament Street and see the cowdung rotting on the cycle track or the unswept character of the footpaths. Only the Prime Minister can bring back the original standards in New Delhi.

PRESS BILL PASSED AT DEAD OF NIGHT

(Continued from page 13)

would be qualified to be jurors for cases under the Bill.

Autonomy For Journalism

Pandit Bhargava moved for deletion of the entire provision in ordinary trials, he said, no jury system was adopted and he asked why a departure should be made in cases dealing with the press. The law of the land should prevail in all cases without discrimination.

The Home Minister, replying to the debate, said that however much he liked Prof. Bhattacharya's suggestion, it was an impracticable proposition. He would rather leave the provision elastic in this respect and had, therefore, used the word "experienced" in the clause so as to indicate the choice to be made.

The Home Minister added: "In this Bill we are not dealing with an ordinary jury. This is a special jury of men with experience in a particular profession. I want that ultimately the profession itself should form its own council of discipline. I want them to make a beginning. This is the beginning. Here we have an opportunity given to them for autonomy of the profession".

The Home Minister thought that the assistance of professional men as jurors would be of great value to the judge. But if the accused did not like the idea of trial by jury, it was for him to say that he did not want it.

The House defeated the amendments moved by Prof. Bhattacharya and Pandit Bhargava and adopted the clauses.

APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS

The House then passed Clause 21 which provides that "in any inquiry before a Sessions Judge with reference to any newspaper or newssheet any previous or subsequent issue of such newspaper or newssheet may be given in evidence of the nature or tendency of the words, signs, or visible representation in respect of which the complaint is made".

Clauses 22, 23 and 24 were also passed without much discussion. They all relate to appeals and applications to the High Court.

The House then passed Clauses 25 and 35 before taking up Clause 1 of the Bill relating to the title, extent and commencement of the Bill.

Pandit Bhargava was successful in getting an amendment to Clause 33 providing for a bar of double penalty accepted by the Home Minister. The amendment seeks to substitute the following for the original Sub-Clause A: "No keeper of a press or publisher of any newspaper or newssheet shall be prosecuted under Section 25, if for the same act or omission such person has been proceeded against under Sections 4, 5, 7 and eight".

When Clause 1 was taken up, a number of amendments limiting the period of operation of the Bill were moved.

After Mr. Mathura Prasad Mishra had spoken on his amendment proposing that the measure should come into force after the general elections, the Home Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, announced that he agreed to limit the life of the Bill to two years, as suggested in the amendments moved by Pandit Kunzru and Mr. B. Shiva Rao.

Within those two years, suggested the Home Minister, the press should form their own "council of discipline" and ask for statutory powers for that body. The proposed press commission would also probably sit within that period, he added.

This announcement was followed by the withdrawal of several amendments.

After rejecting Mr. Ahmed's amendment, the House passed Clause 1, with Mr. Shiv Rao's amendment, and passed on to the third reading at 7 p.m.

RAJAJI'S APPEAL

Initiating the debate on the third reading, Mr. Rajagopalachari, rising amidst cheers, said: "It is not my intention, it is not the intention of Government, it is not the intention of Parliament which has passed this Bill to put any undue or wrong or new restrictions on the press.

Our united aim is that the standard of all newspapers should rise and that we should arm the better class of newspapers with some sanction in order that they may use their moral influence with those who do not come up to the required level".

The Home Minister added: "There are many papers in this country not merely conducted for partisan purposes or for blackmail or for purposes ill-conceived, but genuinely conceived for the good of the country. They commit mistakes sometimes, either knowingly or unknowingly, and we will have to control them".

In conclusion, the Home Minister appealed to the House to accept the Bill and pass it into law. He received a loud cheer as he concluded his speech.

DESHBANDHU'S DEFENCE

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta said the stand taken by the press of India in regard to the Bill had been a fundamental stand of opposition to the very existence of a separate press law. The Home Minister did not like the stand and used rather strong arguments against the united front presented by the A.I.N.E.C., newspapers and members of the working journalists federation.

Mr. Gupta pointed out that the Commonwealth Press Union had adopted a resolution in March 1951 that there should be no separate legislation dealing with the press and that freedom relating to the press should be co-extensive to freedom allowed to free individuals of the Commonwealth countries. The press had claimed no special privileges and there was no reason why it should be penalised by passing any legislation dealing with it.

The Press Bill when it was introduced, said Mr. Gupta, came as a shock, because at the time the constitution was amended assurances were given. The press in the past, today and in the future would always stand with the forces of law and order. Government should not have apprehended any irresponsible attitude from the press.

Mr. Gupta added: "The Bill has been considerably improved and I have no doubt the press of India will recognise the fact. But the main complaint that there should be no separate legislation for the press still remains.

"The only redeeming feature is the acceptance of Mr. Shiva Rao's amendment. We can accept any legislation as an emergency measure. By the amendment the life of the Bill is limited to two years. It is, therefore, a temporary measure, and it takes away a great deal of opposition".

"In spite of the improvements effected in the Bill", said Mr. Gupta, "I am not happy at the passage of this measure. Particularly on the eve of the elections, a measure of this magnitude should have been left over to the coming Parliament".

He hoped that as soon as the new Parliament came, "we would repeal this Bill and restore to the press the amount of freedom which the press of a great country like ours should have". That freedom should be "nothing less than the freedom enjoyed by other democratic countries in the world".

Rogue Elephants Raid Villages

GRANARIES LOOTED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6 (PTI): Three rogue elephants led by a tusker raided three villages near Mangaldai in Central Assam on Wednesday and "looted" the granaries, according to information received here today.

As screaming women and children ran for shelter and men climbed the nearest trees, the raiders entered countryyards and emptied the granaries. They also pulled down some thatched huts to make passage to the countryyards, but did not molest the villagers.

Holdups over, they pulled back into their jungle sanctuary, destroying standing crops and banana plants that lay their way.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LONDON

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6 (PTI): The Sterling Area's deficit of 638 million dollars in the third quarter (July-September) of the current Calendar year "is sufficient to cause considerable anxiety to Sterling Area countries, and the need for taking concerted measures is essential", it was authoritatively stated here today.

The position has been aggravated by the loss of Iranian oil, and already India has made a foreign exchange allocation of twenty million dollars on this account. Similar withdrawals from the dollar pool have to be made by other Sterling Area countries also.

Preliminary discussions on the problem will be held at official level in London, to be followed by a conference of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers in January.

The Sterling Area Dollar pool has for the last two years been maintaining some surplus, and even in the second quarter (April-June) there was a surplus of 54 million dollars.

Elected Unopposed

SURAT, Oct. 6 (PTI): Rasool Bibi Ibrahim Khanda has been elected unopposed to the Rander Municipal Board in the by-election caused by the disqualification of a woman member elected under age.

Mr. Ibrahim Ahmad Bam, a member of the Board, has resigned his seat "owing to differences of opinion with his constituents".

De Tassigny In London

LONDON, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Gen. De Lattre de Tassigny, French High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China, who came here on Thursday at the invitation of the British Chiefs of Staff, concluded his official visit last night. He is now spending another two days privately before flying back to Paris.

Yelling Crowd

DAMASCUS, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): A furious, yelling crowd, demonstrating against the rising cost of living, burst into a flour mill at Homs, Syria, yesterday and carried off hundreds of sacks of flour.

Later, they attacked coffee houses in the town and demonstrated in public squares. A number of people were injured.

Hundreds of workers of Homs have decided to stage a general strike today.

Mishra Forms New Party

NAGPUR, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Pandit D. P. Mishra, former Home Minister, Madhya Pradesh who had recently resigned from the Indian National Congress, announced here today the formation of a new political party called the "Bharatiya Loka Congress."

Announcing this Pandit Mishra said today that his party would contest all the seats for the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly and seats for the Parliament allotted to Madhya Pradesh.

The Chief Electoral Officer, Madhya Pradesh, has already allotted to the new party the symbol of "pitcher" for the purpose of general elections.

COMMUNIST PARTY PLANS

Military To Replace Police Force

GUNTUR Oct. 6, (PTI): Mr. A. K. Gopalan, member of the Communists Party of India said here that the party intended to abolish the police force in the country and replace it by a people military.

Inaugurating the Communist Party election campaign here yesterday Mr. Gopalan said that the party aimed at nationalising all key industries to provide employment to all and give power to people to recall their elected representatives "if peoples interests are betrayed."

SCHEDULED CASTES' ELECTION PLANS

NEW DELHI, Oct 6 (PTI). The Chief Executive Committee of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation met at the residence of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar this evening and considered a draft election manifesto of the Party.

Over thirty members of the Committee attended the meeting which was presided over by Mr. Sivaraj, President of the Federation.

Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, Secretary of the Federation, presented to the committee a report on the activities of the Federation.

The Committee adjourned to meet tomorrow morning.

The Committee adopted a resolution unanimously requesting Dr. Ambedkar to contest the election and to lead the Party.

Three Arrested For 'Pugree' Demand

BOMBAY Saturday.

The Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. today arrested three persons for allegedly demanding a 'pugree' for a business premises.

It is reported that Fidaali Sharafali Abbasbhai Sharafali and Kamruddin Mohammedbhai demanded a premium of Rs. 29,000 for the premises at Jumma Masjid where they did a business in cutlery. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was also demanded as the price of the furniture in the shop.

Following a complaint lodged with the police a trap was set and the three were taken into custody.

CHURCHILL WILL MEET STALIN

LONDON, Oct. 6 (UPA): Winston Churchill's Conservative Party hinted on Saturday if the Tories win the October 25 election they may seek another approach to Josef Stalin for settlement of the cold war.

Churchill himself made such a suggestion in the 1950 election campaign. On Saturday, his deputy, Anthony Eden, who may be foreign secretary if the Tories win tossed out a hint shortly after Stalin announced that Russia had recently exploded an atomic bomb.

MOSSADEQ LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

Britain To Change Draft On Oil Dispute In U. N.

LONDON, Oct. 6 (UPA).

RADIO Teheran said Saturday Prime Minister Mohamed Mossadeq had departed for New York to present Iran's case to the Security Council.

He was accompanied by Dr. Hossein Fatemi, his Deputy Prime Minister, and other members of the Iranian delegation.

Mossadeq and his Minister of Roads, Javad Asre, will stay at New York Hospital. Mossadeq's physician-son, Dr. Gholam Hoseson Mossadeq, will attend on the premier. Mossadeq's daughter is also going to New York, with the Prime Minister personally paying his and their expenses.

The government allocated dol. 15,000 for expenses of the Persian delegation while at New York.

PERSIA'S STAND

P.T.I-Reuter adds:

Teheran radio said today Persia would refuse to discuss the oil question itself in the Security Council. The broadcast reported that Mr. Hussein Fatemi, assistant to Persian Premier Mohammed Mossadeq had said if the Security Council decided it was competent to discuss the matter the Persian delegation would take no further part in the proceedings.

The new United States Ambassador to Persia Mr. Loy Henderson called on the British Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd here today. They were understood to have conferred on the attitude their Governments would take in the Security Council debate of Britain's complaint in the oil dispute.

Turkey and—to a lesser extent—India, came in for unfavourable newspaper comment because their representatives had voted "against Persia" at the Security Council meeting of October 1.

NO MORE WARSHIPS FOR PERSIAN GULF

The British Admiralty today cancelled plans to send destroyers of the Home Fleet to the Persian Gulf.

The warships comprising the Fourth Destroyer Flotilla will join the Home Fleet on its autumn cruise exercises.

Britain To Modify Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Britain has agreed to modify the resolution it introduced into the Security Council last week in order to facilitate new talks with Persia on the oil dispute, it was learned here today.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, chief British delegate to the United Nations held several consultations with American and other delegations and a new draft of the resolution was being prepared over the weekend.

The new resolution was also expected to call on the two parties to the dispute to resume negotiations and attempt to settle the dispute by peaceful means.

CONTROL BY CONSENT

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 6 (PTI): Mr. T. B. Dalal, Director of Cotton, Government of India, said here today: "The success which cotton control has achieved this year in Gujarat is due to the co-operation which farmers, traders and industrialists extended to Government in enforcing it. Control by consent is always better than control by coercion".

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, who presided, said: "The success of cotton control as against the total failure of cloth control is due to the part played by Mr. Dalal who was himself a merchant.

Urchins' Find Lands Them In Hospital

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6 (PTI): Three teen-aged street urchins, who make their living by selling tit-bits from wayside dustbins, were seriously injured in a bomb explosion in Central Calcutta today.

They recovered it from a dustbin. When they tried to open what they thought a queer metal container, it exploded, rocking the place.

The poor urchins were admitted to hospital.

Battle For Rice Bowl

'Operation Mandarine' In Indo-China

HANOI, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Hundres of French paratroopers have landed in the strategic "Rice Bowl" province of Tonking to reinforce defenders battling with a division of Vietminh troops, it was officially announced today.

The paratroops landed in the Nghialo valley, 93 miles north-west of the provincial capital of Hanoi. The valley has been under Vietminh attack for about a week.

The French Army said earlier today that French forces had thrown back two new Vietminh attempts to penetrate the valley, inflicting heavy losses on the Vietminh forces. Inside the Tonking delta other French Union forces had killed 600 Vietminh guerillas and taken 2,000 prisoners.

French planes were bombing guerilla hideouts 43 miles south-east of Hanoi.

Ground troops were encircling the guerillas and assaulting their position, the Army said.

A big sweep called "Operation Mandarine" had reduced the Vietminh held ricefields and swamps from 154 square miles to about 23 square miles.

CANADIAN GOLD FOR PREMIUM MARKETS

OTTAWA, Oct 6 (UPA): Finance Minister Mr. D. C. Abbott announced on Saturday that Canadian gold producers would be permitted to sell gold on the world's premium markets.

But he announced at the same time that producers who sell their gold on the open market will lose their present Government production premiums.

He said all Canadian gold mines will have to "elect in advance" whether they want to continue subsidies under the Emergency gold mining assistance act or to have access to premium markets.

Mr. Abbott said exporters would be permitted to export gold only in "non-monetary" forms. Export permits will be issued to bona fide producers and agents to export gold of 22-karat or lower fineness.

Exporters will be required to satisfy the Foreign Exchange Control Board that they will be paid in convertible currency for gold.

He said the Government will also require gold exporters to produce import licenses from the country of destination if licenses are required by that country.

Mr. Abbott said the Canadian Mint would continue to buy all gold at official prices from producers who elect to continue the emergency assistance. He said the mint also would act as a custom refiner for mines wishing to sell to the premium market and would charge "an appropriate fee for the service."

Canadian gold will no longer be available by the mint to Canadian manufactures and processors. They will be required to buy gold at prevailing premium market prices from gold producers.

Abbott said a number of details of the new arrangements remain to be worked out. The Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act expires to the end of this year.

Israel And W. H. O.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 6 (UPA): Informed sources said Israel may be excluded from the Middle East Regional WHO Office and attached instead to the head office in Geneva.

SOLVING INDO-PAK WATER PROBLEM

Experts' Suggestion

UNITED NATIONS (NEW YORK) Oct. 6 (UPA).

INDIAN and Pakistani experts agreed on Friday that the problem of Indo-Pakistan waterways should be solved through the creation of a bilateral machinery.

They said that despite political differences between New Delhi and Karachi water technicians of the two countries were working as a 'happy team' and were well on their way to solve some of the outstanding technical problems.

M. L. Sood of India and Syed Mahmud Hussein of Pakistan, members of the UN Expert Group on Indian Water Transportation told a press conference here that political differences were not permitted to interfere with their activities.

Sood said that a study of the work of the Central Rhine Commission in Europe gave the group a good insight into the problem of controlling waterways crossing more than one country.

PROPERTY WORTH OVER A LAKH SEIZED

Punjab Drive Against Blackmarketing

PATIALA, Oct. 6 (PTI): Property worth Rs. 1,75,000 has been seized by the Enforcement Staff so far in the Punjab Government's campaign against blackmarketing. Cases detected numbered 233 while 260 persons have been arrested, according to an official statement.

During the last month, 33 cases of alleged blackmarketing were detected, 23 persons were arrested and property worth about Rs. 62,000 was seized.

Put An End To The Farce

FRONTIER LEADER'S CALL TO LIAQUAT

LAHORE, Oct. 6 (PTI): Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan of Lundkhor, prominent leader of the N.W.F.P. Jinnah Awami Muslim League, now in "exile" in Punjab (P) has urged Prime Minister Liaquat either to put an end to the "farce" of elections in the Frontier Province and nominate all members to the assembly or allow all parties "to approach voters and place their viewpoint before them".

In a telegram to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Khan Mohammad, who is also the General Secretary of the N.W.F.P. Civil Liberties Union, says "Frontier polling commences on November 26. Almost all prominent leaders and workers are either in prison or detained within district limits or externed or their freedom of speech restricted. No worker has so far been allowed to enter three out of six district, namely, Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu."

"Officials are being terrorised through transfers and demotions to support Qayyum in the elections. Democracy is being stifled".

NEW RIFLE CLUB IN KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent)

Karachi, Oct. 6: The Karachi City Muslim League has decided to start a new Rifle club in the city to impart Rifle-training to citizens. There will be separate sections for men and women in this club.

This club is being established as a part of the Civil Defence Scheme chalked out by the League organisation.

It will be recalled, Jinnah Rifle Club is already in existence in the Pakistan Capital and it imparts free training in Rifle shooting to a restricted number of citizens.

Racial Policy Flouted

MANILAL'S CRUSADE

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 6 (UPA): Manilal Gandhi, 58 son of Mahatma Gandhi, continued his one-man crusade against racial segregation.

Having already entered a Durban "Whites Only" library and sat on a "Whites Only" railway seat without any action by the police apart from his name being taken down, he rode on Friday in a "White Only" bottom deck Corporation bus.

The official policy appears to be passive resistance for when Gandhi refused to go to the upper deck where Africans and Asians ride, he was allowed to stay with the whites and his name was again taken down.

STANDARDISATION OF AIRCRAFT

Delhi Examining Issue

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of India are examining immediate possibilities of standardising aircraft for the Indian airlines operating on inland routes, it was learnt here today.

At present the domestic airlines are operating with a fleet of dakotas and vicker viking aircraft.

The dakotas, which were purchased in 1946 from the United States Army and Navy Liquidation Commission, will be out of commission by the Government towards the end of 1953.

A conference between the representative of Indian airlines and the Government of India is scheduled to be held in New Delhi in the middle of this month.

A spokesman of an airline told PTI that the purchase of new aircraft by Indian airliner would involve huge expenditure and present a problem to them.

Indian Employees To Benefit

COVENTRY, Oct. 6 (PTI): Indians and Pakistanis employed as workers at the Dunlop Rim and Wheel Company, Limited, Coventry, will benefit from higher wages gained as a result of a strike by the firm's 1,400 workers in protest at a lowering of rates of pay.

The firm has now agreed to negotiate new wage rates for labourers and a uniform starting rate and the men will return to work on Monday.

Looting Foodgrains

AMRELI, Oct. 6 (H.S.): Two women from the village of Machiala were attacked and robbed of foodgrains they were carrying to a flour-mill, according to reports reaching here. Similar reports have been received from the village Khicha in this district. Consequent on the acute scarcity of fodder felt in the district, standing crops are being looted for hungry cattle and hundreds of cattle are daily proceeding to the Geer forests, add reports from the rural areas.

Two Killed When Jets Crash

BRIDLINGTON, England, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Two British meteor jet fighters crashed at 500 miles an hour into the towering cliffs of Flamborough head on the Yorkshire coast yesterday, it was reported here.

A third plane in the formation, coming inland from the sea, just cleared the 400-foot cliff top in thick fog.

Both pilots were believed to be killed.

Payments Crisis In U.K.

DEFICIT BALANCE

LONDON, Oct. 6 (UPA): Britain has gone in the red for the first time in two years.

Official figures disclosed a 122,000,000 pound deficit in Britain's payment balance for the first half of this year and the best available estimates predicted an overall deficit by the end of 1951 of three to four times as high.

The shock administered by publication of the deficit came 24 hours after the Chancellor of the Exchequer had revealed gold and dollar reserves of Britain and the sterling area had fallen 638,000,000 dollars in the third quarter of the current year.

The payments deficit is chiefly due to excess of imports over exports which has thrown earlier calculations and expectations out of gear.

Last year, there was a payments balance surplus of 221,000,000 sterling. Government experts are putting their head together in an effort to stop this progressive deterioration. They agree that about the only way to halt the downgrade is to cut imports and increase exports but neither process is considered as very promising because of the overwhelming odds at present against them.

OPINION POLLS

LONDON, Oct. 6 (UPA): Popular opinion polls and statistical analysis on Friday suggest that barring any major change in the next few weeks the Conservatives should win the October 25 elections with a substantial majority in the House of Commons.

There are no signs of a landslide yet. There are more signs of another close fight. But all the odds seem to favour Winston Churchill's Conservatives to win, may be with a majority of 75 to 100 seats.

British opinion polls have been uncannily accurate in the two previous post-war elections.

The latest gallup poll published yesterday by the Liberal "News Chronicle" showed anotner narrowing of the gap between the Conservatives and Labourites. Yesterday 50.5 per cent of those polled favour the Conservatives, 43.5 per cent Labour, 5.5 per cent Liberals and one-half of one per cent the others.

BRITAIN WILLING TO HELP ASIA

Labour Leader's View

LAHORE, Oct. 6 (PTI): Mr. A. Roberts, Vice-President of the British Trades Union Congress said here yesterday that Britain was sincere and earnest in its offers of help to Asian countries.

Mr. Roberts, who arrived here with another British trade union leader, Mr. A. McAndrews, yesterday, said that eight million workers of Britain extended their help in whatever form it was required to workers of Pakistan or for the matter of that to workers of "this region."

FREE ASIANS FROM HUNGER

Canadian Official's Appeal

TORONTO, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. R. G. Cavell, Canada's Administrator in the Colombo Plan, said yesterday nat the 570 million peoples of Asia must be freed from hunger and poverty not only from a humanitarian point of view but to meet the threat of totalitarianism there.

"The elimination of disease and the raising of the standards of living of the people is as important to us as it is to them", he said in a speech prepared for delivery before the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

"I do not believe that the Colombo Plan or any other plan can rehabilitate the great Far East and fill the stomachs of these starving people", he said.

STALIN CONFIRMS ATOM BOMB TEST

Russia Must Be Armed To Meet Aggression, He Says

LONDON, October 6 (PTI).

MARSHAL STALIN sprang a surprise on the world early today when he confirmed Washington reports that Russia had made an atomic bomb test and said tests on atom bombs of various calibres would be made in future.

He accompanied the announcement, broadcast by Moscow Radio, with a strong attack on British and American policy on atomic weapons, which he said, compelled Russia to have the atomic weapon.

The broadcast came just over 48 hours after the White House had announced in Washington that another atomic explosion had taken place in the Soviet Union.

The disclosure of Russia's first atomic explosion came simultaneously from Washington, Ottawa and London on September 22, 1949. It was followed two days later by a Soviet statement that "building of hydro-electric stations, mines, canals, roads, which involve the necessity of large-scale blasting work with the use of the latest technical means "might" attract attention beyond the confines of the Soviet Union."

WASHINGTON MUM

In Washington early today, White House officials said there would be no immediate comment from President Truman on Marshal Stalin's announcement.

Senator Brien McMahon (Democrat, Connecticut), Chairman of the Joint Senate-House Atomic Committee, also declined to comment pending a full study of the Russian leader's remarks.

Stalin made his announcement in an interview with Soviet Communist Party organ, "Pravda".

"Pravda" gave the question and answer interview as follows:

Question: What do you think about the hullaballoo roused recently in the foreign press in connection with the testing out of an atom bomb in the Soviet Union?

Answer: Indeed, a test was recently made by us on a type of atom bomb. Tests on atom bombs of various calibres will be made in the future under the banner of the defence of our country, against attacks from the British-American aggressive bloc.

Question: In connection with the tests on atom bombs, public figures in the United States raise a hullaballoo and shout about a threat to the security of the United States of America. Are there grounds for such alarm?

Answer: There are no grounds for such alarm. Leaders of the United States of America cannot fail to know that the Soviet Union is not only against the use of the atomic weapon but is also for its prohibition, for the cessation of its production."

MOSCOW DEMAND

Stalin added:

"As is known, the Soviet Union has several times demanded the prohibition of the atomic weapon, but it has each time met with the refusal of the powers of the Atlantic bloc. This means that in the event of a United States attack on our country, the ruling circles of the United States will use the atom bomb.

"Precisely this circumstance compelled the Soviet Union to have the atomic weapon, in order to be fully armed to meet the aggressors."

NO MONOPOLY

Of course, the aggressors would like the Soviet Union to be unarmed in the event of their attack on it. But the Soviet Union does not agree with this and think that in full preparedness the aggressor should be met.

"Consequently, if the United States is not thinking of attacking the Soviet Union, the alarm of the leaders of the United States should be considered as pointless and false, for the Soviet Union does not contemplate ever attacking the United States or any other country.

"The leaders of the United States are displeased that not only the United States, but also other countries, primarily the Soviet Union possess the Secret of the atomic weapon. They would like the United States to be the monopolist in the production of the atom bomb, in order that the United States would have an unrestricted opportunity to score and blackmail other countries. "But, properly speaking, on what grounds do they think thus, by what right.

"Is it possible that the interests of safeguarding peace demand such a monopoly, or would it not be truer to say that the matter is just the opposite, that precisely the interests of safeguarding peace demand first and foremost the elimination of such a monopoly, and then the unconditional prohibition on the atomic weapon?

FOR PROHIBITION

"I think that the advocates of the atom bomb can undertake the prohibition of the atomic weapon only in the event of their seeing that they are already no longer the monopolists.

Question: What do you think regarding international control in respect of the atomic weapon?

Answer: The Soviet Union stands for the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

"The Soviet Union stands for the establishment of international control so that the decision concerning the prohibition of the atomic weapon, concerning the discontinuation of the production of the atomic weapon, and concerning the use of atom bombs already produced exclusively for civilian purposes will be fulfilled with all exactness and conscientiousness.

"The Soviet Union stands precisely for this international control.

U.S. CONTROL

"The American leaders also talk about 'control'. But their 'control' derives not from the discontinuation of the production of the atomic weapon but from the continuation of such production, and in such quantities as coincide with the quantity of raw materials at the disposal of some countries or others.

"Consequently, American 'control' derives not from the prohibition of the atomic weapon but from its legalisation and legitimisation.

"Thereby the rights of warmongers to annihilate tens and hundreds of thousand of the civilian population by means of the atomic weapon is legalised.

"It is not difficult to understand that this is not control but mockery of control, deception of the peace loving aspirations of the peoples.

It is understandable that such 'control' cannot satisfy the peace loving peoples who are demanding the prohibition of the atomic weapon and the discontinuance of its production".

In Washington Senator Tom. Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Marshal Stalin's statement "does not agree with Russia's opposition to American efforts to control the atom bomb".

Senator Edwin Johnson (Democrat—Colorado) said that even considering Marshal Stalin's announcement: "I still think we ought to try our best weapons in the war in Korea".

MOSCOW: The Communist Party newspaper Pravda carried its question and answer interview with Marshal Stalin on its front page today but added no comment.

HONG KONG, Oct. 6, (PTI-Reuter): Eight Elder French Roman Catholic missionaries were deported from Communist China today for allegedly hindering the Communist authorities attempts to set up an independent church.

Speculation Outside Stock Exchanges

EXPERT BODY'S PROPOSALS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6 (PTI).

TOTAL elimination of speculation outside Stock Exchanges has been recommended by the expert Committee on regulation of Stock Exchanges appointed by the Government of India.

The report of the Committee was presented to Parliament today by the Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh.

Inside recognised Stock Exchanges, the report says, business should be conducted in conformity with the bye-laws of the Exchange. Contracts in contravention of the more important bye-laws must be made void.

To ensure effective control, the Committee emphasises the need for recognising only one Stock Exchange for a suitable area.

As such, an Exchange will have a monopoly of business in securities, certain standards of efficiency, integrity, Financial standing must be laid down for its members.

The Committee was appointed last June to consider and report on the draft proposals of the Government of India for the regulation of stock exchanges and of contracts in securities and submit a revised Draft Bill for the proposed legislation.

The Bill already before Parliament for the regulation of forward contracts does not cover trading in securities.

IN PUBLIC INTEREST

While agreeing that Stock Exchanges do fulfil a legitimate and useful function in their own spheres, the Committee emphasises that this function should be properly regulated in the public interest. Such regulation must be both external and internal. External regulation should provide for adequate Government control and a suitable machinery for the exercise of that control, while internal regulation visualises framing of proper bye-laws and an adequate machinery within the framework of the Stock Exchange to supervise the working and to enforce the bye-laws.

The essence of the regulation of Stock-Exchanges is the control of speculation therein and the crux of such control is its confinement to the right sphere, the right persons and the right type and volume of operations. The report says: "The speculator must be knowledgeable. He must command the requisite finance The man who has no knowledge, but has money, and speculates is a gambler pure and simple. He is a menace to himself. The man who has not enough money, but has knowledge, and speculates is a prospective insolvent. He is a menace to the market. The man who has both knowledge and money but seeks to manoeuvre the market, instead of confining himself to the legitimate function of speculation is a menace to the market, the investor and the public at large. The man who has neither money nor knowledge, but still speculates is not only a menace but also a misfit"

ONLY ONE EXCHANGE

Strict control is, therefore, necessary and with this end in view the Committee recommends that speculation outside recognised Stock Exchanges must be eliminated altogether by making it illegal: and inside recognised Stock Exchanges, business should be conducted in conformity with the bye-laws of the exchange and contracts in contravention of the more important bye-laws made void. Further, to ensure effective control the Committee emphasises the need for recognising only one Stock Exchange for a suitable area. As such an exchange will have a monopoly of business in securities, certain standards of efficiency integrity and financial standing must be laid down for its members.

The Committee is also of the opinion that Government must have powers to amend the rules and bye-laws of all recognised Stock Exchanges, to nominate officials on its Board and, in extreme cases, have the power to supersede the Governing Body and appoint a nominated board or withdraw the recognition given to the Stock Exchange With a view to advising the Government in regard to the exercise of its different powers, the Committee has recommended the formation of a Stock Exchanges Commission consisting of not more than three members with intimate knowledge and experience in Stock Exchange matters The Committee has also suggested that the exercise of the Government's powers, except in so far as they are necessary for the maintenance of uniform policy may be delegated to the State Governments

INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION

In regard to the internal administration of the Stock Exchange, the Committee has recommended that every such Exchange should maintain a clearing house through which all securities will be cleared. The bye-laws of recognised Stock Exchanges should provide interalia, for the buying in and selling out in case of default, enforcement of minimum brokerage, periodical settlements not exceeding a fortnight and for special powers to meet emergencies and crises The Committee considers it necessary that the present hours of business of the Stock Exchanges should be increased and the number of holidays restricted with a view to discourage the tendency to operate in the kerb markets.

In dealing with the details of the regulation, the Committee has recommended that all transactions other than spot contracts should be brought within the purview of control and they should be permitted only through a recognised Stock Exchange. The Committee do not consider that this would entail any hardship to bona-fide investors.

SECURITIES

The Committee also do not consider it advisable to distinguish for purposes of control, between listed and non-listed securities. In their opinion, without such an overall control, there is a great likelihood of numerous kerb markets springing up in unregulated securities and the harm caused by such unregulated and unhealthy speculation would undo any good that might be achieved by regulation in a few listed securities. But within the recognised Stock Exchange itself, there will be listed and unlisted securities in order to ensure that securities involving a large volume of business are, in fact, listed. The Committee has suggested that Government should have the power to compel any company issuing such securities to have them listed on a recognised Stock Exchange. In regard to other details, the Committee has suggested restrictions on Taravani business on brokers acting as principals without the knowledge and consent of their clients. It has also recommended that the Stock Exchange authorities should prevent any misuse of the carry-over (badla) facilities

BLANK TRANSFERS..

While the Committee's views on the above recommendations are generally unanimous, it has not been able to arrive at an agreed recommendation in regard to the question of continuation, restriction or abolition of blank transfers The members representing the Stock Exchanges and two others are of the view that the blank transfers, having become an important part of trading practice and presenting certain advantages, ought to continue as they are. Three other members are in favour of restricting the life of blank transfers to six months but desire that this restriction should be enforced through the bye-laws of the recognised Stock Exchanges and through any statutory provisions. The remaining members, including the Chairman who are in favour of abolition of these blank transfers, agree, however, as a compromise, to restrict the life of the blank transfers to a period not exceeding six months but emphasise that this restriction should be enforced by statutory provisions. Notes in support of their particular views have been submitted separately to the Government by the members of the Committee. The Committee has, however, unanimously recommended that a statutory provision should be made for the retention of the dividend declared by any company on its shares by the registered holder himself, in order to reduce the circulation of blank transfers.

Doctors And Writers To Tour India

LONDON, Oct. 6 (PTI): A party of 21 famous physicians, surgeons and writers from eight countries left early today by an Air Ceylon 'Skymaster on a six-week tour of India. The visit is organised by Dr. R. U. Hingorani, Harley Street specialist and President of the Indian Medical Association of London, the non-official delegation includes specialists from the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunisia.

Adenauer's Resolve

West German Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer said here today that his Government would not give up Berlin "under any circumstances—either economically or politically".

Dr. Adenauer was opening Berlin's second post-war international Industrial Fair, the largest since the war.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, October 6 (PTI-Reuter): London Money Market houses experienced an uncomfortable week. With funds in short supply considerable official assistance had to be obtained before the books were balanced. Although anks were in receipt of some 26 million Sterling from government disbursements and were not paying for treasury deposit receipts. There was certain amount of calling which created keen search for fresh credits. These houses in possession of special November dates obtained relief by sale of these bills but others were less fortunate. Bank of England return showed further expansion in active note circulation which is now 70 million sterling higher than during the corresponding week of last year. This week there was an increase of 3.3 million Sterling compared with small decrease during the same week last year. Expansion is expected to continue. Applications for 250 million Sterling treasury bonds totalled 327,410,000 Sterling of which 250 million were allotted at an average rate of ten shillings 3.13 pence per cent. Next week 260 million are offered and treasury deposit receipts nil

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent)

HAPUR, Oct. 6.

Wheat 16 to 16-12, Gram 19, Barley 14-8, Bejhar 12-4, Maize 15-4, Peas Ready 16-4, Arhar Ready 17-8, Urd Ready 21, Moong 21, Masoor 21 to 23, Guwar Ready 14, Maha 14-10-3.

STOCKS: Bejhar 18, Peas 65, Arhar 40, Khatties.

Gur Ceiling 19, Market Old 15-8 New 19-8, Sugar Rationed 33-12, Open 54 to 60, Khandsari Ceiling 29, Market 32 to 39, Sarson 29 Taraseed 22 to 25, Cottonseed Ready 14-12, Maha 15-9-6, Groundnuts 23 to 26, Oilcake 11-14, Mustardoil 74 Linseedoil 69.

Bardana Ready Laldhari 148 Sufeddhari 200, Half Bags 105.

Silver Forward 187-12.

PUT RURAL UPLIFT ON TOP

Kher's Advice At Baroda Convocation

BARODA, Oct. 6 (PTI).

MR. B. G. KHER, Chief Minister of Bombay, today expressed the hope that schools of social work in universities would make rural uplift the main item in both their training and research programme.

"Nothing will earn you the gratitude of our nation as much as your efforts and success in the amelioration of rural population," the Chief Minister said addressing the first convocation of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda.

"Our population", Mr. Kher said, "still remains one of the most backward and neglected. Mahatma Gandhi and some of his disciples strained every nerve for the betterment of our villages and are still doing so." But the task was "colossal in its magnitude and complexity."

The Chief Minister asked the graduates to forge ahead new traditions of hard work, a social sense, courage and integrity and citizenship. He also stressed the need for discipline among students, but added: "I do not want the discipline of fear and tyranny. Discipline should come from within, of self-control, restraint and understanding."

The country looked to the universities for producing its future leaders of the right type and it was time that the authorities took steps to put an end to all "manifestations of indiscipline."

The Baroda University is a unitary residential university—the first of its kind in the state of Bombay.

In earnest and happy co-operation between youth and enthusiasm on the one hand and maturity and wisdom on the other lay the basis of higher education, Mr. Kher said.

The Chief Minister declared that mere passing of examination was not of much value. University education should be designed not only to enable a student to be efficient in any vocation or career, but it ought to afford him what might broadly described as an education for life.

Mr. B. G. Kher opened an exhibition of paintings, photography, pottery, wood carving, wood-cutting and lithographic reproduction of woodcuttings by students of the local Fine Arts College.

Mr. Kher later declared open the reorganised European Gallery Section and the extension of the Indian Picture Gallery in the Baroda Museum.

FRENCH HONOUR FOR SIR. C. CHANCELLOR

Defence Of Liberty

PARIS, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Christopher Chancellor C. M. G. General Manager of Reuters News Agency was invested at a ceremonial dinner in Paris last night as Officer of the Legion of Honour accorded him by the French Government last July.

The dinner was attended by the leading French newspaper owners and directors and by representatives of the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Information.

M. Albert Bayet, President of the National Federation of French Newspapers whose guest of honour Sir Christopher Chancellor was, paid a warm tribute to the work done by Sir Christopher and by Reuters in the defence of liberty and successful battle for safeguarding the collection and distribution of news against Government control and interference. He had won his battle in the difficult days of the war and all the free countries had benefited by his victory

In reply, Sir Christopher Chancellor said the great distinction conferred on him was proof that the French Government recognised the importance of certain moral principles basic to the democratic institutions France and Britain had in common and which Reuter in its sphere tried to uphold.

These principles could be briefly described as "truth in news" and "well informed democracy".

ROHATAK, Oct 6 (H.S.): The Working Committee of the All-India Digambar Jain Parishad, in its meeting held here, resolved to threw open all Jain temples to Harijans. The Committee also decided to eradicate the practice of dowry and launch a vigorous campaign to bring the decision into practice by securing signatures on a pledge to be prepared in this connection.

Tributes To V. S. Swadi

FAREWELL TO FORDS' OFFICIAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A tribute to the services of Mr. V. S. Swadi, retiring Branch Sales Manager and Distribution Manager of the Ford Motor Company of India, in the field of automobile trade, was paid here today by Mr. Kalyanji Dhanji, a Cutch motor dealer, at a farewell function.

Mr. V. S. SWADI

Mr. Dhanji, speaking on behalf of Ford dealers, said the present organisation of Ford's had grown and developed to its present stature under the "watchful care and nursing" of Mr. Swadi.

Mr. Dhanji presented Mr. Swadi a trophy as a gesture of friendship and love from the dealers

"We the dealers, have seen quite a different aspect of Mr Swadi during his stewardship of the most important department of Fords'. We feel proud of him as being the first Indian, who has occupied such an important position in Fords', and we would have liked him to continue and rise higher as a man of merit." Mr. Dhanji added.

Mr. Swadi joined Fords' as a branch accountant and later rose to the position of Distribution Manager.

VILLAGERS TAKE UP ROAD CONSTRUCTION

BOMBAY, Saturday.—A 12-mile road between Sarangkhoda and Torkheda, in West Khandesh District, work on which commenced on Gandhi Jayanti, is expected to be completed within a month's time. The road work was taken in hand by the inhabitants of the seven villages to be benefited by the road.

About 1,000 villagers were present when the Collector of West Khandesh, Mr. M. K. Jadhav, performed the 'muhurt' ceremony of the road on October 2.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

BOMBAY, Saturday.—The industrial dispute between the Shree Laxmi Mills, Santa Cruz (Greater Bombay) and its workers in regard to the latter's demand for bonus for the year 1950 has been referred by the Government of Bombay to the arbitration of the Industrial Tribunal.

Simultaneously, the disputes between the Associated Cement Companies Limited, Dwarka Cement Works, Dwarka, and the Malleable Iron and Steel Castings Company Limited, Bombay, and their respective workers on the issue of scales of pay and other conditions of service have been referred for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri P. S. Bhakle and the other to that of Shri I. G. Thakore.

BROADCASTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Russian Move Fails

GENEVA, Oct. 6. (PTI- Reuter): The Intertional Radio Conference here rejected a Soviet proposal that the International Telecommunications Union should stop America, Britain and "some other countries" broadcasting from territories which do not belong to them.

The proposal was defeated by thirty-seven votes to nine.

AMERICAN MARKETS

COTTON TRADERS AWAIT BUREAU REPORT

Wall Street Market Fairly Steady

NEW YORK, October 5.

Cotton prices today bobbed up and down within a range of a dollar per bale on either side of previous close, then levelled off to close on a note of steadiness.

A spasm of activity developed, but on the whole business remained on the quiet side. Aggressiveness either way was curbed, as traders waited for the Government crop report on Monday.

Domestic mill and foreign trade buying below the 36½ cent level for December arrested declines, but liquidation, light hedge selling and professional pressure were evident above the 36-3/4 cent level.

Local and New Orleans professionals kept probing around, looking for scalping opportunities, but day-trader-covering finally closed the market "very steady".

One private survey said farmers were holding approximately 65 percent of the crop from the market, either by not offering or by preparing it for Government loan. Reports to a leading spot firm said: "Holding movement to secure higher prices is not only strengthened, but becomes more widespread. Statements from Washington have intensified it. A large percentage of the crop is being held by farmers both with and without bank assistance."

The market opened off eight to 13 points, see-sawed thereafter within a range of 39 points, then closed net unchanged to up 12 points.

Following are the closings, with the price range:—

Delivery	Opening	High	Low	Close
Spot				37.40
October	36.92	37.08	36.80	37.00
December	36.54	36.85	36.46	36.75
March	36.51	36.76	36.41	36.72
May	36.50	36.76	36.40	36.64
July	35.99	36.23	35.88	36.20
October	34.75	34.97	34.61	34.95
December	34.69	34.94	34.60	34.92
March	34.54	34.89	34.62	34.87
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				36.40
October	...	36.98	36.92	36.98
December	36.52	36.83	36.42	36.73
March	36.53	36.80	36.40	36.68
May	36.52	36.77	36.40	36.66
July	35.95	36.19	35.86	36.13
October	34.75	35.02	34.75	...
December	34.65	34.99	34.85	34.93
March	34.57	34.80	34.55	34.85

Gains dominated on the stock exchange today, although prices backed down from their highs near close.

Around mid-session, industrial and rail prices, as measured by averages, pushed close to new highs since 1930 and 1931 respectively. Then investors turned from the market and values weakened.

Utilities failed to share in the upturn and instead hovered around previous prices. Specialties again featured on the upturn with gains ranging to three points. Motors finished higher, although gains pared. Rails and tires advanced. Oils and steels closed mixed.

The volume improved to 2,070,000 shares.

Of 1,142 issues traded, 509 advanced, 353 declined and 280 remained unchanged.

Curb sales totalled 650,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was $3,175,000.

NEW YORK PEPPER

Dealers reported a slow situation in all divisions of the spice trade today.

Traders seemed more pre-occupied with the outcome of the baseball game than in transacting business.

Pepper prices were generally unchanged.

Spot was indicated between dol. 1.72-73 on sellers' range.

Afloats were quoted at dol. 1.71; October delivery was quoted at dol 1.69; November at dol. 1.67; December at dol. 1.65 per pound.

Shipment positions were indicated: December at dol. 1.58; January at dol. 1.55; March at dol. 1.50 per pound ex-dock.

The Produce Exchange reported that at the end of September the stock of black pepper in warehouses totalled 6,824 bags, a decrease of 4,976 bags compared to the previous month.

Withdrawals during the month totalled 6,350 bags while receipts amounted to only 1,374 bags of approximately 140 pounds each.

SUGAR MARKET

About 5,000 tons of Philippine raw sugar has been sold to Japan for immediate shipment, B. W. Dyer & Co., Sugar economists and brokers reported Friday.

They said that this represented the first sale reported against the recent Philippine Government's decision to set aside up to five per cent of its sugar supply for shipment into the world market.

SILVER RECOVERS

The price of foreign silver recovered 3-1/4 cents today. The rate quoted was 88 cents per fine ounce.

Dealers said that Thursday's cut was designed to attract buying interest and evidently proved successful for traders reported that demand was on a much larger scale with silver-ware makers and industrial users participating.

COPRA PRICES

On the New York market today, the price of copra was quoted at 190 dollars per short ton.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 13-3/4 cents per pound asked.

U.S. STEEL PRICE RANGES

The following were price ranges of U.S. Steel on the New York market today:

High 44, Low 43-5/8, Close 43-5/8.

CASTOR SEED

Brazilian castor seeds were today quoted at US dol. 250 nom. per long ton fob.

NEW YORK TIN PRICES

The price of spot tin was today quoted at 103 cents per pound on the New York market.

In the forward section, October was quoted at 110 cents per pound bid and November, also at the same rate.

Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.

December 2.47
March 2.50-1/2
May 2.50-1/4.
July 2.43-3/4.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.

Chicago grains advanced under the leadership of soyabeans on shortcovering attracted by Thursday's decline the demand was also stimulated by expectations that the Department of Agriculture in the near future will announce larger than previously indicated export authorisations for November and December. Exporters purchased maize against the sale of a cargo to the United Kingdom and part cargoes to Belgium and Switzerland.

Hong Kong Gold Price

HONG KONG, Oct. 6: On the Hong Kong market today, the price of gold was quoted at HKdol. 336-3/4 per Chinese Tael of 1-1/3 ounces averdupois.

Singapore Tin Price

SINGAPORE, Oct. 6: On the Singapore market today the price of tin was quoted at SSdol. 462.00 per picul of 133.3 pound fob.

Yesterday's price was quoted at SSdol. 444-1/2 per picul.

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1951 to 4th October 1951	48,788
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1951 to 4th October 1951	96,200
Same period last year	41,750
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 4th Oct. 1951	367,003
Same time last year	544,747

Tin Prices

During the morning official session today, the tin market was easy.

The turnover amounted to 125 tons of which 10 were for cash.

Closing prices included:

Spot—buyers, 955; sellers, 960; business 965 to 962-1/2.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. The general sentiment was influenced by the weakness in the bullion market and Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1872-8 to Rs. 1875.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

The local bullion market was easy today with increased long liquidation and poor offtake.

Local traders believe that in view of imports being banned there is no cause for any drastic decline in silver price and they are inclined to support the market on all declines.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 187-4 and declined at Rs. 186-8 on renewed liquidation. Thereafter the market was steady at Rs. 186-10 on short covering. Ready mint silver was quoted at Rs. 187-2 and spot bullion was placed at Rs. 186-2.

There was extensive selling in forward gold which opened at Rs. 109-3 and downturned at Rs. 108-7. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 108-13 and sovereigns were offered at Rs. 76-4.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	.....	186	6 0
Forward	.....	186	14 0
Ready Gold	.....	108	13 0
Forward	.....	108	9 0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh Quality	Rs.	41	12 0
Madras Coromandal		41	8 0
Bold		40	8 0
December-January		40	6 0
LINSEED			
Bold		38	14 0
October-November		38	12 0
February-March		39	4 0
CASTORSEED			
Madras		42	12 0
May		214	8 0
GROUNDNUTS			
Local Mills		68	0 0
October		22	6 0
November		22	5 0
Linseed Oil		21	6 0
Castor Oil		22	4 0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

120 D. Japan	....	5	6 0
150 D. Japan	....	5	5 0
120 D, Italy	....	5	4 0
150 D. Italy	....	5	5 0
150 D. Box Oct.	....		1065
150 D. Box Nov.	....		1070

Oct opened at Rs. 1086/- highest Rs. 1090/- and lowest Rs. 1063/-.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, Oct. 6.

Coiryarn Beypore 356/365 Quilandy 385/395 Fibre Garbled 275 Ungarbled 250 coconuts raw 210/215 dry 227-8-230 coconutoil 785 copra office 530 dilpasand 580 Madras nottam 595 pepper Wynaad 4300 country 43000 dry ginger Chernad 1323 Ernad 1300 coffee Robusta 202-8 Timber pali 60-70 junglewood 45-50 Vellatine 60-65 Benteak 50-60 teak 95-125 mango 3-8-4- teak 25-27-8 rosewood 20-25.

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

Ready	....	170	0
Aso Delivery	....	168	12
Kartak Delivery	....	168	8

Copra And Oil

Copra straits Oct.-Nov. 94-3/4 do Philippine Oct-Nov. 220 do Ceylon Oct-Nov 95-1/2 Coconut L oil straits drums Oct-Nov 146 do bulk Oct.-Nov 141 do Ceylon drums 154 bulk 144-1/2 palmoil Liberian 225 do Malayan unquoted do Angola Oct-Nov 9,000 do Belgian Congo Oct-Nov 17,400 quoted

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 905; sellers, 910; business 915 to 910.

SETTLEMENT—960.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 110 tons of which 70 were for cash.

Closing prices were.

SPOT—buyers, 960; sellers, 965; business 960

THREE MONTHS—buyers 907-1/2; sellers, 910; business 912 1/2 to 910.

NO CHANGE IN FLOOR PRICES

Govt. Decision To Fix 'On' Allowances For Staple

NEW DELHI, October 6 (PTI). THE Government of India have decided to accept the suggestion recently made by the East India Cotton Association of Bombay to fix 'on' allowances for staple above the basic staple up to 1/8 inch, it was learnt here today.

The Association had argued, in a memorandum sent to the Indian Commerce Ministry, that price fixation of cotton up to 1/16 inch above basic staple would discourage the marketing of better cotton and encourage mixing of varieties.

Another suggestion made by the Association for the inclusion of the choice grades of cotton in the schedule has, however, been found unacceptable.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY

It is explained here that there has been no change in Government's cotton policy in regard to floor prices. The non-inclusion of the floor prices in the schedule announced by Government was the subject of general comment that it appeared to signify a departure from Government's policy of fixing the ceiling as well as the floor, but it is stated that the floor prices were not announced because it was not considered necessary to do so. Since, however, the point has been raised, and attention has been drawn to the rather unstable world cotton prices, Government will shortly announced the floor prices.

Of the six lakh bales of American cotton proposed to be imported in the current year, licences for three and a half lakh bales have already been issued, it is understood.

Government's decision, whether to appeal to the Supreme Court against the Madras High Court's judgment declaring the nominee system as void, is likely to be announced within a week.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Oct. 5.

The undertone remained good and several issues made further useful gains but profittaking ahead of the weekend checked the overall rising movement especially among internationals. better features included schneider and citroen among French industrials and shell among foreign oils. Dollar stocks and some internationals which were recently firm lost ground today. In rentes a lively advance was again recorded by the five per cents.

BRUSSELS: The market was steady in the forward section after initial irregularity. Dealings in tubize were active at the advance but other sections were quite. On the spot market colonials held firm but with few substantial gains. Textiles were occasionally firm chemicals higher, coals firm and plantatons better.

AMSTERDAM: All sections were very quiet. Guilder investments declined slightly after yesterday's firmness. Industrials were mostly steadier but without striking difference. Netherlands Ford were an exception to the trend losing seven points to 368 elsewhere plantations were quietly steady Shipping were fractionally better Premium in Americans was unchanged and certificates totalled 666.

SALES OF T. D. R.

Government of India Treasury Deposit Receipts of the value of Rs. 2,55,00,000/- were sold during the month of September 1951 as under:

	Rs.
6 months' Treasury Deposit Receipts	55,00,000
9 months' Treasury Deposit Receipts	—
12 months' Treasury Deposit Receipts	2,00,00,000
Total	2,55,00,000

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	.....	99	1 0
2 1/2 p.c. 1955	....	99	11 0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	....	93	12 0
2 3/4 p.c. 1960	....	95	13 0
2 3/4 p.c. 1962	....	94	8 0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	....	89	0 0
3 p.c. 1988 Con	..	92	11 0
3 p.c. 1958	....	99	14 0
3 p.c. 1953-55	....	101	0 0
3 p.c. 1957	..	100	0 0
3 p.c. 1959-61	....	98	9 0
3 p.c. 1963-65	....	95	12 0
3 p.c. 1964	....	95	14 0
3 p.c. 1966-68	....	94	3 0
3 p.c. 1970-75	....	93	1 0
3 1/2 p.c. 1954-59	..	102	10 0
4 p.c. 1960-70	..	107	8 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60	....	107	10 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1958-60	....	110	8 0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	..	96	4 0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	..	97	10 0
3 3/4 p.c. U.P. 1961	..	95	0 0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	..	95	0 0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	..	100	0 0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	..	99	0 0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	..	101	0 0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	..	100	4 0
3 p.c. U.P. 1952	..	100	2 0
3 p.c. NWF 1952	..	111	8 0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni.	..	103	0 0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1959		110	0 0
6 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1954		106	8 0
3 1/4 Muni. 1965	..	96	8 0
3 1/4 p.c. 1977	..	94	0 0
3 p.c. BPT 1970	..	103	0 0

JULY IMPORTS TOTAL OVER 72 CRORES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Imports into India from the Sterling area, excluding Pakistan, during July, 1951, were valued at Rs. 21.05 crores, it is learnt. Exports to the same area were placed at Rs. 31 crores.

So far as Pakistan is concerned, imports into India by sea totalled Rs. 97 lakhs, and exports Rs. 1.50 crores. By land, imports and exports were placed at Rs. 8.47 crores and Rs. 1.24 crores respectively.

The total trade of India during the month was: imports, Rs. 72.31 crores and exports Rs. 59.36 crores.

Colombo Plan

TORONTO, Oct. 5: Nik Cavell, Director of International Co-operation Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce called on Canadian finance and industry Friday to help make the Colombo plan for rehabilitation of South-East Asia work

Speaking before a joint meeting of the Canadian Importers and Traders Association and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Cavell called the plan a major "progressive step toward peace and prosperity in the world."

He said that a five year 6,000,000,000 dollar proposal to help India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and Malaya boost their standards of living "can build that bridge between the East and the West which is so vitally necessary. I can only succeed if it receives the full support of Commonwealth countries and that means full support of every Canadian, particularly every business" Cavell declared.

7 MORE SENTENCED

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter): The Supreme Council of the Argentine Armed Forces yesterday sentenced seven Army and Air Force officers to prison terms of from one to four years and dismissal from the service.

This brought the number of officers sentenced by the Council in connection with last Friday's revolt to fifteen.

The Council acquitted four officers of charges of military rebellion.

Talking of Books—

Outstanding Work On Book-Keeping

PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING (London), A.C.A., Chartered by Nanabhoy S. Davar F.C.C.S. Accountant. Published by the Progressive Corporation Ltd., 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Pages 338, Price Rs. 5.

The writer of the book Mr N. S. Davar, the Joint Principal and senior lecturer in accountancy at the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, had an experience of practical teaching of the subject for a number of years. Thus with his excellent grasp of the subject he is able to write this very useful book in a simple, non-technical and conversational style. The usefulness of the book is proved not only in its being adopted as a text-book in the Davar's College but by the fact that it is also prescribed as a text-book by the Indian Merchants' Chamber for its D. Com. Diploma and certificate examinations.

Mr. Sohrab S. Engineer one of the leading and oldest chartered accountants says in the foreword that the author has succeeded admirably in treating the subject by inclusion of illustrations and tabulated statements thus rendering easy and practical application of the principles of the subject. The book deals with three types of accounts—personal, property and real and nominal—at length. Sufficient care is taken in presenting different subjects dealing with journal, cash-book, ledger, discounts, bills of exchange, trading accounts and profit and loss accounts together with balance sheets. In these days of industrial progress it is not only the students but small and big investors also are required to read correctly balance sheets of companies in which they have invested their funds. We recommend this book to all businessmen, Commercial colleges will do well, to include it among text-books for accountancy course.

Principles Of Indian Law

"GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF INDIAN LAW" by Rustom S Davar and Khorshed D. P Madon, Joint Principals of Davar's College of Commerce. Published by the Progressive Corporation Ltd., 51 Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 7/8.

This book is written to meet the requirements of a new examination paper added in the syllabus of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries of London. Both the authors have had years of teaching experience in the oldest institution of commercial education in Bombay—The Davar's College of Commerce—and that is why the book is written in an admirably simple and lucid manner, which will be a boon to the students. The book is prescribed as a text-book for the Diploma Examination of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. This fact is a glowing tribute to the usefulness and profundity of the book. The foreward is written by Sir Jamshedji Kanga, one of the legal lumnnaries of Bombay emphasising the importance of this knowledge for every intelligent citizen of this country. The book gives full survey of Indian Law, the provisions of the new Constitution of India and the application of the law of Torts in India.

A valuable help to the students of Commerce the book will also be useful to the average man, who must know something about law if he wishes to live comfortably in today's highly complicated state of civilisation. It provides a fund of general knowledge that is bound to profit every reader. We wish this handsome book the success it so richly deserves.

G.V.P.

Love Transcends Barriers Of Space And Time

PORTRAIT OF JENNIE by Robert Nathan. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. Pages 212.
GITA: MEDITATIONS (Volume I) by T. L. Vaswani. Published by the Gita Publishing House, Poona. Price Rs. 6. Pages 138.
HE FOUGHT GANDHISM by Indra Prakash. Published by the Hindu Mission Pustak Bhandar, New Delhi. Price Rs. 3. Pages 224.
CURRENT AFFAIRS edited by A. R. Mukherjee. Published by Mukherjee and Co. Ltd., Calcutta. Price Rs. 4. Pages 611.

IT is very rarely indeed that a great book becomes a great motion picture and "Portrait Of Jennie" is one such exception. The Selznick cinema masterpiece of the same name based on the novel with Jennifer Jones and Joseph Cotton in the stellar roles was screened in Bombay only a few weeks back.

That along with the fact that a reprint has just been published tempts me to review in these columns the Robert Nathan best-seller, though it is not a new book in the proper sense of the word. For "Portrait of Jennie" was first published in 1940 and has since run to twelve editions.

With a keen perception and a delicate insight Robert Nathan has written a story whose implications reach out to horizons beyond the experiences of our ordinary workaday lives. His book is at once the heart-warming story of a gifted artist and a lovely sensitive woman and a firm statement of faith in the goodness and purpose of life. It is one of the most beautiful love stories of our day. And yet it is much more than the conventional man-meets-woman romance; for it is based on a frankly extra-mundane experience—the poignant heart-breaking love of a man and a woman that transcends the barriers of both Space and Time, a love whose uniqueness and hopelessness they both understand, a love that is bound to be shattered and yet that ends in triumph, for even in final parting man and woman are content in the knowledge and realisation that in the hereafter they shall be together.

It was on the Mall in Central Park one winter twilight that Eben Adams saw Jenny Appleton as a child for the first time. Hundry, discouraged, he was trudging homeward to his cheap furnished room with a portfolio of unsold sketches under his arm. She was a strange child—lonely and alone, and yet high-spirited and vivacious—who seemed to live entirely in the past, knowing nothing of the present. He stopped and spoke to her quietly and kindly, as one would to an engaging child; she slipped her hand into his and together grown man and small child walked down the path into the gathering dusk. Then Jenny vanished into the night air.

IN VARIOUS ROLES

Thus began a friendship which was soon to engross the very centres of Eben Adam's being; for Jenny was to come back in the flesh to him at dark hours in his life, bringing comfort, inspiration and solace, coming from nowhere and going into nowhere. Every time she seemed to be more grown-up; she comes to him as a little child; as a pig-tailed schoolgirl; as a young lady at finishing school and convent and finaly, as a beautiful sensitive woman who loves him with all the power of her soul.

Hitherto Eben Adams had always felt his spirit thwarted; somehow or the other he had been incapable of putting on canvas the work which deep down within himself he knew he could do. Jenny was his inspiration; she was to lead him to a mastery and a success for which he had hardly dared hope. She sat for him on the few occasions she came to him and he painted her portrait. It was a masterpiece; there was something timeless and eternal about the portrait of Jennie that only the women of great artists like Da Vinci and Titian have had. The picture was hung in the Metropolitan at New York and established for posterity the fame of Eben Adams as an artist. Jenny had led him to his true destiny.

What was more Jenny was to give to him a knowledge of the hidden way of life such as comes to few. Gradually Adams came to realise that she was not of this world but belonged to a past age; gradually too, the barriers of Time and Space fall away before the infinitude and timelessness of their love. The final parting comes when Eben is lost in a hurricane; once more Jenny comes to him, almost miraculously. For the last time she is wrenched from his arms; for the last time he sees her as she vanishes into the sea. But they both know they will always be together, hereafter if not here, for theirs was a love that was not of an age but for all time.

OTHER CHARACTERS

For the greater part of the book the story of Eben Adams and Jennie Appleton continues unswerving, and the few other characters there are, are lightly drawn; Gus Meyers, the philosophic taxi-driver with an abiding faith in the goodness and verities of life; Mr. Mathews and Miss Spinney, the hard-headed art dealers-cum-critics who find a soft spot in their hearts for the sensitive struggling artist and nurse him to greatness; Mrs. Jekes, the prying, unimaginative landlady; and Arne the goodhearted true-to-type artist with a fervent belief in his own genius, a belief nobody else shares with him.

"Portrait of Jennie" is a simply written story; there is nothing distinctive about Robert Nathan's style and for the most part the narrative flows quietly But occasionally there are delightful word pictures, e.g. in this passage: "..... a blue-white sky, and light high white-grey clouds going slowly from west to east. The city shone in the sun; roof-tops gleamed and the buildings looked as though they were made of water and air..... couples crossed me going by with linked hands and red cheeks; schoolboys fled past like schools of minnows, bent over on racing skates, cutting ice and wind."

It is the theme of the novel that raises it to the level of a literary masterpiece: what is it that makes a man and a woman know that they, of all men and women in the world belong to each other. Is it no more than chance and meeting, no more than being alive in the world at the same time? Or is is something deeper and stronger, something beyond chance and fortune? Are there others in other times of the world, whom we would have loved and who would have loved us? Is there perhaps one such amongst all others—among all who have lived, the endless generations from world's end to world's end—who would love us or die? And whom we would love in turn, whom we must seek all our lives—headlong and homesick—until the end?

A poignant love story and a brilliant novel!

VASWANI'S LATEST

Mr. Vaswani is a prolific author of books on subjects dealing with Indian thought and religion. His latest effort contains a series of meditations on thoughts and texts taken from the Bhagavad-Gita. The publishers tell us that this book is neither a commentary on nor a paraphrase of the Gita. The Teaching given on the Kurukshetra is taken by the author in the shrine of the heart where the battle of life meets the silence that is in the starry sky and the golden dawn. It takes you into the depths and reveals to you the heart of the Gita.'

The Bhagavad-Gita or the Lord's Song marks the high point of Hinduism; but although it is tied closely to the Hindu religious tradition, it moves out beyond this to a deeper and more universal religous consciousness. In it we find the doctrine of the immortality of the soul the idea that God is able to assume the form of man to teach men his ways and an offer of universal salvation to sinners. It is the Song of Songs, the Song of Shri Krishna—the formulation of religion in terms of devotion to a personal God who will take care of everything if the worshipper will do his duty and trust in Him. The German scholar Schlegel called it the deepest and sublimest book in literature; and as we come to understand its message, its place amongst the master-pieces of devotional literature becomes more and more secure. For, as the author points out, the Gita shows the way to a spiritual renaissance of mankind.

The "Meditations" are a plea for blending "Silence" with "Service" What you receive in the holy hour of silence, the author submits should be poured out in loving service to the poor and lowly. The Wisdom of Shri Krishna reveals the truth that, in offering our daily work as a sacrifice to the Lord, we transform the "many coloured dome of life" into the Temple of the Spirit, a Sanctuary illuminated with gleams of the Eternal.

The reader who goes through these pages will feel a sense of annoyance with the author for the lack of coherence and planning in the book. As it stands, it is nothing more than a series of rambling thoughts, arranged higgledy-piggledy. There is no commentary on or elucidation of the "Dialogue" in the Gita—the communion of souls between Krishna and Arjuna. One wishes that Mr Vaswani would concentrate more on substance and less on trying to put across an airy, mystic and poetic style. For the rest, let us hope Volume II will bring us something better: the Gita surely deserves it.

FOUGHT GANDHISM!

"He Fought Gandhism" is a biography of Dr. N. B. Khare, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, and was presented as a commemoration volume to the veteran Hindu leader on his 70th birthday.

A 'stormy petrel' of Indian politics Narayan Bhaskar Khare has had a hectic and chequered political career. Congress Premier of the C.P and Berar, resigning member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Dewan of Alwar State and President of the Hindu Mahasabha, are some of the diametrically-opposed roles that Dr Khare's astounding political "volte faces" and opportunism have led him to play in Indian political life.

In the years following his deposition from the Congress Premiership of the C.P. and Berar and his expulsion from the Congress, he became a bitter critic and a violent opponent of the Congress in general and of Gandhiji in particular. He once said that if Gandhi was the Pope of the Congress, he was its Martin Luther; a comparison of the volatile Dr Khare with the great German thinker and reformer makes one smile. Today, a political exile out in the wilderness, he has aligned himself with the reactionary forces of Hindu orthodoxy, bigotry and fanaticism.

The author of the book has neither the objectivity of the biographer nor the accuracy of the historian. He is an ardent hero-worshipper of the unpredictable Doctor and the fact that the book almost begins when Dr Khare becomes the Prime Minister of the C.P and Berar clearly indicates that what the author has really intended is a defence of Dr. Khare, the politician, rather than a biography of the man. Doubtless the book throws some interesting light on pre-Independence Congress politics. But the reactionary nature of the author's views, his weakness of diction, his lack of analytical objectivity and his absurd claims for the worthy Doctor, preclude his book from any serious consideration.

"Current Affairs"

The present issue of "Current Affairs" completes the third year of its existence. It is an anthology of Indian, Pakistan and world affairs that claims to be a book of general knowledge, a record of daily happenings and an intelligent review based on facts and figures of the year and necessarily of our time, all rolled in one. The book as it stands is a veritable storehouse of knowledge on every conceivable topic likely to be of interest to the intelligent layman, and ought to be a valuable reference book.

P. D.

B.B. & C.I. Annual

The annual is a record of good materials. The most striking thing about it, is the variety of the subjects and the presentation as a whole.

The short stories in the book are moderately good. There is more of poetic eloquence about the first story than anything of short story technique. It is a peep into the life of an animal kingdom and it pictures to us an eagle, gulls and bear charged with human qualities. The comic situation in "The rice jar" and the sustained charm in "Slightly off the rails" are commendable.

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand's article on Gagendranath Tagore is the best of the lot. His picture of Tagore's realm of absurd is really a realm of gold. His essay is not a biography of the artist's life but a biographic study of Indian mind in general. It is an analytical study showing how the 'montage man' is not spared from the snobbery—but remains as a confused association of all "colourful disorders". The doctor's study on Tagore's versatality reminds us of Arnold where we feel "the cartoon of the artist is an illusion; his philosophy the reality". There is nothing arresting about the cartoons; but the captions make them orilliant. Dr. Anand has given a clear exposition how the artist has made art a means to a worthy end. The subjective spirit of the artist's works has been well projected in the article.

The 'Romance of the Railway Bridge', and the article about Malikhamb are interesting.

One important feature of the Annual is its good get up and illustrations for the articles. It is priced at Rs 3.

OPENING UP NEW GUINEA

Hard Task Before 'Aussie' Patrols

THE Administration of Papua and New Guinea is once more at grips with the colossal task of bringing civilisation to the great island. It is opening up one of the few remaining areas of the Unknown.

The plan is to penetrate into every secluded corner of the island within five years; it is the policy of the present Government that no part of the Territory it administers must remain a closed book for any longer than can be avoided.

New Guinea is no book. It will take more than the turning of leaves to bring that plan to completion. It will mean above all, patrols.

Patrols mean that men will set out from Port Moresby and Madang and Lae with lines of sweating carriers to plug through the mud in the swamps and the mists on the high mountains. In some villages they will be welcomed, and will feast in the 'house-garamut' on pig and yams and fish. In others, they will poke carefully into unknown places along secret tracks with no sign that they feel the glare of hostile eyes from the jungle that surrounds them.

Their Task

They will count populations and note the condition of gardens. They carry justice and retribution in their packs, and will hold impromptu courts to settle inter-village and domestic strife; wife-stealers will be dealt with and murderers arrested. They will map unknown rivers and tracks, scale mountain ranges and ford the green rivers.

In council with the 'luluais', the the local chieftains, they will sit in solemn discussion on the making of roads and the clearing of land for new gardens. Also they will compile their Patrol Reports.

The average Patrol report contains, coolly and dispassionately set down, enough material for half a dozen best-selling adventure stories.

A recent report states:- 'Four extensive patrols were made south of Goroka in the Mt. Michael area, and further southwards to the Papuan border. These patrols were carried out by Messrs. Young-Whitforde, Eisenhauer and Carey. Unfortunately, three carriers were drowned in the Tsubu River. They disobeyed orders, and tried to cross the river on a raft.'

Only those who have been on a patrol in the Islands can have any idea of what it entails in commonsense, endurance and planning.

Treacherous Rivers

The treacherous island rivers rise feet in the twinkling of an eye, gorged by the rains that clothe the high hills with mighty trees and impassable undergrowth. Even a normal crossing is fraught with danger from swirling currents and submerged rocks.

Every Patrol Officer has to exert iron control so gently on men as sweet as children, cunning as snakes and savage as tigers. They have to draw hair-fine distinctions between fairness and force, and never by so little as the flicker of an eyelid betray doubt or fear or reluctance. One man's strength and courage have to do the work of a platoon of soldiers.

Another report says:

'Patrols from Wabag have visited the porgera River in the Lagaip area. There has been extensive tribal fighting, but with the extension of the road from Wabag to the Chirunki River, Government control is extending rapidly. Upwards of 600 people followed the patrol daily, the men carrying the patrol gear, the women, most friendly, handing around freshly-cooked pandanus nuts.'

The Change

Under the example of the Administration, EXTENSIVE TRIBAL FIGHTING, the petty, unceasing and unbelievably cruel inter-tribal clashes that have decimated whole villages from time immemorial, have given way to demonstrations of friendliness. Visitations from the Administration officials are a gala occasion, for the Guv'man helps to construct roads and make gardens, drops food to famine-stricken places, wipes out malaria and hookworm and yaws, educates the children and rigorously protects the weak from the strong.

Yet another Patrol report says:-

'In Madang district, a report was received that several murders had been committed by raiding parties in the Boskan area in the Adelberg Ranges. The area has been rarely visited, and no patrols have been there in the post-war period. Apparently numerous raids have been carried out on villages since 1945.'

In the absence of the strong hand of the Administration or the shadow of its justice, the only buffer between the weak and the strong, savagery takes over.

In the dark of a moonless night, peaceful villages are rent by screams of fear and pain, the squealing of the pigs tethered beneath the houses and the barking of dogs. The whole savage scene suddenly illuminated by a hut in flames, and then another. The murderers slip away into the jungle.

To you and me, it is something we hear about, something that happens to someone else. It is of less importance, of course, than a butter shortage or a blackout.

Decision On The Spot

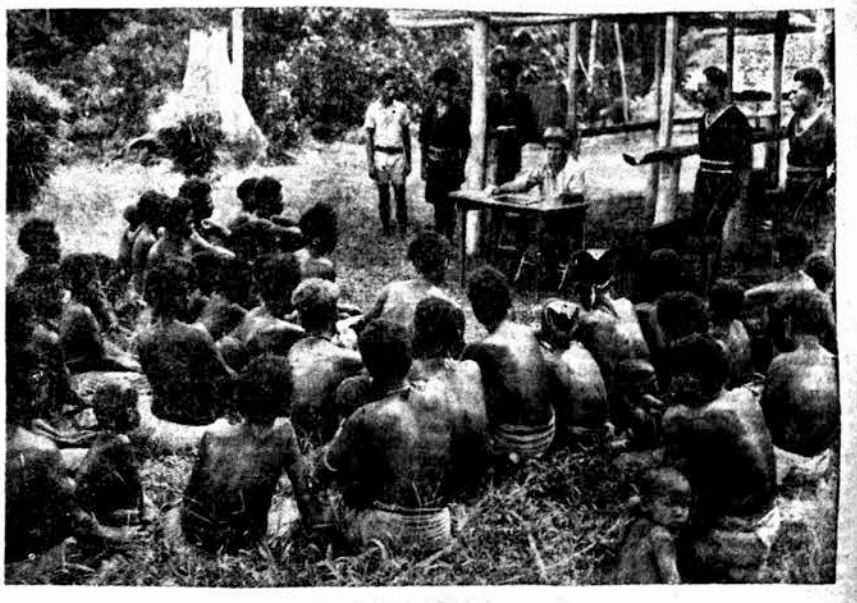
But it happens, and it means that when the terror-stricken whisper of it filters along the jungle grape-vine to the ears of the Administration, a Patrol Officer is sent without delay to investigate.

The odds are that he won't know just what he is going into, or just what he will have to do when he gets there—those are matters for a decision on the spot. But usually he will be able to conclude his Patrol Report, as this one is concluded:—'18 of the murderers were arrested and taken back to Madang.'

And so that work goes on. The Administration's five-year plan must proceed slowly and with infinite care. What can be accomplished with tact and patience might lead to bloodshed and resentment if it were hurried.

Day by day, officers probe and investigate, patrol and report in swamp and jungle and mountain. And after a journey to 'investigate the Om River and explore in detail the country encircled by the Hagen-Sepik Patrol between the Victor Emmanual Ranges and the Om River', or after 'spending several bitterly cold nights at an altitude of 8,000 feet', they can perhaps claim another strip of territory and another handful of primitive people and mark them UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Right at Australia's back door, in Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, there is a land where danger and adventure and discovery are the daily currency.



TAKING CENSUS IN PAPUA

On arrival at Hanjiri village in the Kokoda district of the Northern Division of Papua, Assistant District Officer W. Tomasetti instals himself and party for the taking of a census, hearing of any complaints or disputes, and attention to other matters which call for his intervention. He will, for example, run a supervisory eye over the village's general health standards. Here he explains to villagers the purpose of the visit.

PRACTICAL JOKERS

(Continued from Page 2)

Tiffany detective contingent had drawn a tight cordon around the little man. At length Harpo tipped his hat and started for the door, with the sleuths following him in blood-hound fashion. Just as he reached the door he sprawled, and jewels scattered all over the place. The detectives leaped, but it took only a glance to see that the whole lot of jewels had been purchased in Woolworth's for about one dollar.

●

Some pranks are not exactly outrageous but indicate rather a fey twist of mind. Such was the achievement of an art student in Paris who made a gift of a small turtle to his landlady. He instructed her, "Feed this turtle well, and you will see how it will thrive". The good woman promised to do so, and placed the turtle in a little pan on her window sill.

Every night, while his landlady was asleep, the young student would reach up to her window sill and substitute a slightly larger turtle. Within two weeks the woman was excitedly showing her enlarged turtle to her friends, exclaiming that it must be an extraordinary turtle indeed. Within a month she was definitely puzzled by the great tortoise that required a bathtub to house him.

But the end of the joke was not yet in sight. The young art student spent the next month reversing the process.

When the turtle was back to its original size, the landlady was paying regular visits to a professor of psychiatry at the University of Paris, complaining of hallucinations.

●

The intellectual joke was practiced by Benjamin Franklin. Oftentimes he would find himself stymied in arguments with learned friends. When thus trapped, he would say, "Give me a day to think the matter over, for I am correct."

Whereupon he would go down to his printer's shop, set up the type to conform to his Bible, and proceed to state his position in Biblical language. He would then insert the pages into Bible. Next day he would tell his adversary, **"Whatever you may think, you cannot get away from the fact that Holy Scripture supports my argument. As it is said in the Book of John . . ." and he would show the spurious pages of his Bible to his incredulous friends. The device worked every time.**

●

Without a doubt, the scariest prank of all time was the one played on a young pilot by his buddies at an Army airfield in Texas. Three friends told the victim that they thought he was getting a little rusty on his blind flying. They told him he needed to brush up for a couple of hours in a Link trainer.

The pilot didn't exactly agree with them that he was rusty on blind flying, but he had nothing better to do that afternoon. He said he'd go along. Then they talked him into being blindfolded on his way to the Link trainer. "After all," they argued, "if it's really pitch black night you have to be able to find your way to the plane before you can fly it."

Then they led him to one of the planes on the field and helped him inside. The windows and canopy of the plane had been blacked out, just as in a real Link trainer.

"This doesn't feel exactly like a Link", said the pilot from inside the cockpit.

"It's one of those new models that they got since you got your wings," his pals yelled back. "We're going to give you directions by radio. You follow them and go by your instruments."

They had made certain beforehand that there were no obstacles on the landing strip, so the takeoff was executed with no trouble.

"This feels just like I'm in the air," the pilot said over the radio from 1,000 feet.

"Yeah, we know. These gadgets are pretty realistic. Now climb to 3,000 and circle."

●

For a half hour the pilot followed directions. He banked, looped, and climbed, all the time repeating over the radio, "This is sure realistic. I think after the war I'll keep one of these in my living room." And another time he said, "Give me a ten-minute break. I'm thirsty." The reply to that was that there was a thermos of ice water in the cockpit.

Finally, he got directions to land, and for the first time the jokers were a little worried. They admonished him to be very careful when he came in for the landing. But at 2,000 feet they decided that the gag had gone for enough.

"Look, Joe," they said. "You're really in the air. Pull up the blackout curtains."

A second later the voice of a scared young man came over the radio. "Holy cow, how did I get up here?" And then he laughed a very wry laugh, and came in for a perfect landing. Whereupon he fainted.

He was a very new officer, having been commissioned from the ranks, and he had been with his company only a week. He had been on manoeuvres, had done a twenty-mile route march, swum in the sea in full pack, and turned out in a company boxing competition on Saturday.

Writing home on Sunday, he began his letter: "My hardest job is to remember not to call the sergeant-major 'sir'."

POWER FROM DEPTH

(Continued from Page 3)

rock near the surface. At these lesser depths, in all probability, heat from the magma turns into steam surface water, percolating downwards.

By using seismic echoes, as in oilfield exploration, and other scientific methods of rock prospecting, the research workers have formed a theory of a great, deep trough ("graben," a grave, is the geologist's term), striking from the centre of the Island, from the three volcanoes, below Taupo, Wairakei, and Totorua to the coast and on into the unknown past White Island. From the bottom of the trough fissures may communicate directly with the magma, of unknown high temperature.

Along this line, 70 miles from lake to coast, and to considerable distances on either side, are scores, hundreds, of surface proofs of heat seeping up from deep sources through narrow fissures.

Most spectacular of these is the Karapiti Blowhole which has roared hoarsely through the centuries.

But Karapiti's bark is worse—even if it is a first-rate tourist attraction—than its bite. The eight-inch steam bore sunk at Wairakei is pouring away more potentially useful power than ever roared from Karapiti's wider throat.

Karapiti has proved its unfailing constancy down the centuries. That is the big question to be answered of the development bores to be sunk this year at and about Wairakei. Without constancy, the whole thing will be a power engineer's dream, but with proof of steady, great volume, natural steam will become a major part of future power generation in the North Island.

There will still be problems for engineers, chemists, and metallurgists before turbines can be driven, but if inexhaustible steam is there, as everyone connected with the investigation more and more confidently believes, the answers will be found, for electrical power has become a first national necessity.

HUMANITY AT CROSS-ROADS

No Cause For Attitude Of Pessimism

WITH SPIRIT TRIUMPHANT MAN WILL WORK MIRACLES

MAN, weighed down by a sense of his own shortcomings, oppressed by adversity, whipped by the lash of misfortune, feels even yet an exultant pride that urges him on to new triumphs of mind and spirit.

Forget the failures of the past, the disasters of history, the treachery of events! For men and women can still find a new foothold in life from which to climb to the bracing air of liberty and achievement. And as the individual realises, even in part, the best within him, so our race takes another step along the road of progress.

To-day it is but the dawn; the light is uncertain and angry clouds threaten. But the whole day lies ahead of us and in its golden hours we can find some of life's richest treasures.

BY ROBERT HEAP

WHEN the history of our Age comes to be written, there will be much to puzzle the historian.

The sages of centuries hence will puzzle most over our Age's inexplicable attitude towards Man himself and towards Man's potentialities. For it is a fact that the philosophies of our era seek to belittle Man's achievement, to decry the progress he has made and to doubt Man's hope of survival.

Yet, the future historian, looking at the present generation in true perspective, will be amazed at our uncertainty and timidity, for he will see our Age as one of infinite expansion, an era of opportunity, an epoch when Man could climb from the morass of despair to new heights of human freedom, happiness and achievement.

If we could cast aside our petty preoccupations, weigh up the facts accurately, we too, would see our Age as one of promise and dedicate our lives to its fulfilment, writes the author in "Psychology".

The Promised Land—of which untold centuries have dreamed and for which countless generations have toiled and trudged through the wilderness—is very near to us of the twentieth century. The clouds that obscure it from our view are formed by our own lack of faith.

If a miracle could happen and all men were endowed at this moment with a vigorous faith in Man's ability to triumph then the close of day would see humanity liberated from its ancient terrors and men and women no longer slaves, but free, happy, exultant and triumphant.

There are many who may deny that the prevailing philosophy of our Age is, in fact, pessimistic and point to the progress made in social welfare, in humanitarianism, in the miraculous scientific achievements of our century.

Nagging Voice

But if they will listen more carefully they will detect an undercurrent of pessimism in the most optimistic utterance of our day; beneath the smiling exterior of everday life there is a nagging voice that says that it is all futile, that Man will perish by his own hand, that humanity is doomed.

H. G. Wells was the mouthpiece of the world's Unconscious Mind when he published his book, Mind at the End of its Tether. This is a direct assertion of what is, in general, merely a nagging thought at the back of humanity's mind.

In our literature in political life, as the background to the ordinary man's feverish search for security and hectic pleasures, lie Man's terrible uncertainty as regards the future. It is not only the immediate prospect that troubles the human heart but the distant valley through which humanity must travel that fills the heart with fear of the unknown.

And it is not only the fear of the outward enemy that fills humanity with misgiving but the fear of treachery from within. It is a sense of insufficiency that haunts our Age and undermines the vigour necessary for conquest.

Turn to the philosophy of the century, and in the main we find it is barren and devoid of inspiration. It sees little to praise in the past and less to hope for in the future; it poses many questions as to the purpose of existence but is not confident enough to attempt a reply. It decries the idea that Man, over the centuries, has made some progress, asserting that his spiritual ascent has always been betrayed by his animal nature, that progress made in one direction is balanced by regression in another.

Progress is an illusion and future advance improbable; that seems to be the basis of modern thought! This is not uttered positively. The matter is camouflaged when it is not altogether incomprehensible. But the underlying basis is out-and-out pessimism.

Man can accomplish but little men in unison can make only insignificant progress against the hostility of the Universe. That, in short, is the creed which forms the mental atmosphere of our Age. And it is a "suicide" creed. For in order to live Man must have hope of accomplishment, must have faith that he can win through. Without these he is alone, facing the terror and loneliness of the Cosmos.

Bracing Creed

Practical Psychology offers a vigorous, positive, bracing creed by which men and women may live, asserting that they, even with their own unaided resources, can modify environment, fashion anew a world-order which will make possible a nobler life. But more important still, Practical Pyschology asserts that Man can draw on the creative power of the Universal Mind for his own welfare and happiness.

Finding the task was too much for his own unaided efforts, he persuaded other men to help him make the valley a fit place for humans. But after several years of unremitting toil, the jungle won. The men, even with the added power of co-operation, failed to tame wild Nature.

Many years after, another man who had heard the tale of the valley, came to see what he could do. He realised that, on his own, life would be a bitter unending struggle against Nature. He brought friends along and formed a small tribe.

Even then, he realised that something more was needed and he prayed: O God ,who made this valley beautiful, help us now to make it fruitul and to sustain life.

He and his companions then set to work, inspired and strenghened by the belief that they had behind them the creative power of Him who had brought the valley into being.

That is a story worth pondering in these dark and dismal days of frustration and doubt, of social unrest and international conflict.

Man, on his own, is incomplete; he needs unison with his fellowmen for strength; but, more than all, he needs union with the Universal Mind in order to win lasting victory.

And now let us ask ourselves a few personal questions! Is each one of us complete? Have we found the strength and inspiration that come from happy and harmonious contact with the Power which lies behind everything in the Universe? Here is a Power that can transform our lives. Whose fault is it if we do not use it?

Suppose we use our imagination for a spell and consider what Man has done in the last two thousand years or so. Think of the poets and prophets and sages that have arisen in the course of the centuries; of Man's achievement in the realm of the material; of his achievement in the realm of the spiritual, in the embodiment of his spirit in music in prose, even in cold stone. Let us think, too, if we will, of "Man's inhumanity to Man", of wars, social strife, of the evil that seems to be the very warp to the woof of human existence.

Taken all in all, don't we think that men, nations and even empires have advanced beyond their primitive phases? True, the very great men of any Age do not appear to have been surpassed by any succeeding Age. The twentieth century has not brought forth another Plato; the last hundred years did not produce another Shakespeare. But don't we agree that the general level of human well-being, of human happiness, even of human intelligence has improved?

But whether we agree or not, one thing is certain. Man, today, has a material power at his command that can work miracles. If it is allied to a spiritual regeneration, there is little humanity cannot accomplish.

Time Measure

And have we ever considered how short a time, relatively, there is between primitive Man at the mercy of his environment and twentieth-century Man in control of these mighty forces? In actual fact, thousands of years separate us from the caveman.

Against the measure of our own personal span, this seems a very long time; against the background of the history of our planet, it is a very short time indeed.

Let us look at it this way. Suppose the whole history of our world was compressed into one massive volume in a public library.

The first few hundred pages would deal with the birth of the earth the entrancing story of how, over millions of years, fiery gases cooled down to form a solid globe. Many pages would be given to the formation of the great continents, of how the earth took on a somewhat similar form to what it has today.

Several pages would be taken to tell the great story of the unfolding of life upon this planet the first lowly form of life that emerged from the primeval slime. Further pages yet would show the upward tendency of this thing called life, how it took ever more complex shapes, how it strove to realise more fully its potentialities and how, at long last, a superior type of life appeared upon the planet, a thinking animal, that after many centuries, was to develop into primitive Man.

The story of Man, the story of our civilisation on the time scale of the age of the planet on which we live takes only a few lines to record. What, then, will be recorded of human achievement upon the full page? And there are thousands of pages yet to fill!

Do we still think, then, that humanity has reached the end of the road, that Man is dying of senility, that old age has come upon us and nothing awaits us but decline and despair?

Isn't it true that we have not yet, as a race, reached even the adolescent stage? No wonder we fumble and fail, unsure of our strength, over-conscious of our infirmities, lacking skill in the art of life. We should scotch this philosophy of despair wherever we encounter it. Man, as a species, has hardly started on his road of achievement yet.

We may also venture to prophesy, too, that the advance that Man will make will not be mainly in the realm of "brain power" or knowledge but in that of understanding.

Be that as it may, what is there in all this for the individual to ponder? Surely this, that firstly, far from our Age being one of dissolution and decay, it is one of tremendous possibilities, with the spirit of Man advancing into greater awareness and towards a nobler, fuller life.

And secondly, let us be inspired by this belief to determine anew, to the utmost of our own personal power, to find self-fulfilment.

Life can be drab and colourless for so many of us, without magic or music in it, merely a humdrum round of routine duties, of frustrations, failures and defeat.

The great thing is to believe that we can change most of that Only believe, and we can turn dreams into realities, only have faith and we can transform our lives. For faith is the forefather of all pioneering, all spiritual research and experimentation Let us reason as far as we can go, then let us cross over the gap of ignorance on the bridge of faith. This surely is common sense. The world is filled with mystery: but invincible faith in God, in our fellow men and in our own fine possibilities, will inspire us to strive ever onward and upward towards the summit of more splendid living.

LAND FOR LANDLESS

(Continued from Page 4)

zschean "all too humanness". He is organised on a simple scale. A man who has renounced everything men aspire in life—fame, power, money — he lives like Tolstoy on a patch of land given to him by the late Jamnalal Bajaj. He experiments in village industrial activities. He knows his people. He understands them. He knows how to speak to them and win their hearts.

It is the man's spiritual greatness, of course. But Vinoba combines it with his remarkable clarity of vision. In Telengana he asked, the peasants to take out the idol of Vithoba, they had packed up out of fear of the Communists.

He told the landlords and Zamindars: "Why do you want to stick to the land you know you cannot cultivate? You know as well as I do that the social revolution will sweep you off your feet and your lands are going to be taken from you either by the Government or the Communist terrorists. So why not make a gift of them to the landless brethern who are starving?"

Vinoba told Zamindars he was a poor Brahamin who like the divine Waman of Hindu mythology, was begging for land covered by just three paces—a bigha, half a bigha, anything they could gift away. They gave him thousands of acres. Immediately, he asked for formal transfer deeds and the Hyderabad Government helped him with remission of court fees. Vinoba is a shrewed man of the world and cannot be tricked even by the cleverest lawyer.

Perhaps, he is a master psychologist and he worked out a method that was simple and effective. He knew the dammed-up emotion of the people nurtured on the heritage of their great past — the atavistic impluse and training, no Communist propaganda could obliterate. Throughout India, he has spoken to the people and moved their hearts. One night, near Faizpur, a Congress volunteer who was a bad driver shoved the car in which Vinoba was seated, into a 20-foot ditch. He was going to address villagers at a distance of two miles. Fortunately, the car was rescued by a tree. Vinaba coolly walked out of the upturned car as though nothing had happened and when he spoke later in the village, the people remained spellbound.

Vinoba lives in his own world not in contemplation but in action of service to humanity

He started reading newspapers after a bitter experience. He gave a note to a man addressed to a friend of his in Hyderabad. When the man enjuired for Vinoba's friend, he was informed that he had been dead for two years. Then Vinobaji realised that newspaper reading was necessary and he has since been reading newspapers.

The whole country, nay the world, is watching with keenness the mission he has undertaken to bring land to the landless — not in the Communist way but through love, reasoning and persuasion. Vinoba will succeed where Communism has failed.

My Dear Sisters And Brothers

I THINK there should be something wrong with young people who did not, at some time or other, revolt against the guidance of their elders.

All of us have felt the irritation of having to learn from other people's mistakes (usually called experience) and wish to make our own mistakes (which we call living our own lives). But it would be near-foolishness if we never believed what other people told us and in fact it would be impossible, either because of time, opportunity or ability, to test everything for ourselves.

It is the balance between learning ourselves and being guided by others which young people find so difficult to strike, and which can in extreme cases lead to desperate action. Many of us have seen the result of this conflict even in our Balkan-ji-Bari centres. In most cases the revolt—especially of the workers—is a healthy sign and with a little tolerant understanding can be canabized into actions of value to the individuals and the centre concerned.

Why Revolt?

The revolt, after all, is only based on the desire of young people to be noticed and to be used to their greatest capacity, and is usually an enthusiastic and courageous reaction to learning just a little too much from the experience of older people. Revolt for revolt's sake, however, is not a good thing, and the workers who are not constructive will merely do harm to themselves and to the centre.

On reflection you will see that this is not simply a problem concerning ourselves. There is bound up in it the whole question of the relation of people to their Government. There should be many outlets for the 'revolt' of the individual or the group. It is in groups of citizens, under very different names, that these outlets perform their most useful task. These groups provide the constructive outlet for the citizen in revolt.

All our centres can, as they usually do, learn a great deal from this system and realise that the boys or girls who are so often considered nuisances because they will not accept a certain rule, because they wish something new adopted, are probably performing a most useful task to the organisation as a whole. Similarly, our workers. But, again, to live democracy we should see that we respect the majority decisions, whether conforming to our wishes or not. To revolt thereafter is sheer high-handedness!

Your Qualities

"So you want to be a successful Balkan-ji-Bari leader?" poses Brother Rajnikant Trivedi, and continues, "Well, this is just to bamboozle you!"

If you smile—you're too happy.
If you don't—you're a sourpuss.
If you're young—you don't know anything.
If you're older—you're old fashioned.
If you stick to all the rules—you're too particular.
If you don't—you're careless.
If you get around—you're a snooper.
If you don't—you're unobservant.
If you chat with all the members—you're a gossip.
If you don't—you're a snob.
If you try to settle all complaints—you're a show-off.
If you pass them on to the President—you're a coward.
If you let this article worry you—you're silly.
If you don't—YOU'LL BE SORRY!!!

Use Of Buildings

There are so many school and college buildings and also public halls in Greater Bombay. Most of them stand idle after their own hours, and similarly, so many parks and playgrounds. One may not argue that they are paid for by the public. But in these times of conservation, I believe it is worthwhile considering if they could be utilised in some way or the other—for, really, can we afford a waste of our fine resources such as these?

Many of our Balkan-ji-Bari centres in Greater Bombay and elsewhere are not able to carry on their activities nicely for want of a proper place or playground. In certain quarters no such centres can be started for the same reason. In the name of children, then, should the Balkan-ji-Bari not be permitted the use of school buildings, public halls and parks and playgrounds for this purpose?

Organised Play

Boys and girls love play and creative activities. We see swarms of children playing in the streets. And we also find in the neighbourhood, building described above, with their rooms empty and doors closed. Why may these not be open to children? Then, again, our parks have plenty of play materials. Only we find that the play is not properly organised for children there, and the bully gets the upper hand, while the meek and the mild just have to stare on. They hardly get a chance to use the swing or the sea-saw—they simply return disappointed, dejected. What about the psychological effects on these on this account?

If our play and recreation is well organised, it can yield such results as may even stop the disturbing rise in juvenile delinqency which is only a single, overt manifestation of the emotional strain being placed on our children. It need not be added that their emotional problems one accentuated by the general atmosphere of tension and anxiety. Restlessness, turbulance, instability and behaviour problems are increasing among them. Is it not our duty to give serious thought to this matter?

The Pressing Need

Well, Balkan-ji-Bari centres can meet this pressing need. They will render an incalculable service to the people of our country. To the boys and girls themselves they will mean far more than a chance to have fun after school instead of wandering aimlessly about the streets or just staying away at home. They will afford a chance to use energies to work off tensions, though constructive activity. The children will be learning—and freely, naturally and joyously.

Balkan-ji-Bari, at most places, is able to do presently some work only for about ten or twelve hours spread over one whole month, as it is active mostly on Sundays and that too for not more than two hours, according to the convenience of the honorary and and voluntary workers. Within such a short time, the work that the Organisation would be able to do, can just be symbolic and a directive type of work. Wherever the Organisation has a Centre or a Unit, it does only such work as is necessary in the interests of the children, and which can be a sort of pointer in that direction—a pointer both to the parents and schools. However, time for its expansion has now come.

Discovering Interests

In the past, children have gone out from the school into the world of work with the accepted idea that they are primarily earners. It is probably true to assert now, for the first time, the public opinion of the nation that during their adolescence, boys and girls must be regarded primarily not as earners but as learners. The child's problem falls into three parts: The first is the provision of formal education in school, the second is the organisation of work for juveniles, and the third is what is done to provide facilities for recreation— the child at school, the child at work and the child at play.

Children are naturally inconsistent, and interest also waxes and wanes, but is it not worth discovering that? It is fairly safe rule that we are happiest when we are doing what we can do best. It is, therefore important that as far as possible children should be guided to do the work best. The method of training is to give the children pursuits which appeal to them, such as games and recreative exercises, which lead them on to learn for themselves many useful crafts. Will the parents, the schools, the Municipality and the Government help the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—in its humble efforts to achieve this object?

New Education

The other day an exhibition was oganised at Khar by the Nootan Bal Shikshan Sangh. You should have seen the children busy with their varied interests—drawing, clay modelling, gardening, etc. Then there were different departments explaining how education should be imparted to children—the education of three R's, and besides the education about their being useful at home and outside—in short, the education to make them fit for right citizenship! There were also demonstrations of singing and story-telling. We are sure, those who visited the exhibition learnt much. And more in other areas can get the same opportunity.

The Nootan Bal Shikshan Sangh has decided to organise similar exhibitions throughout Greater Bombay, after the intervals of a week or a fortnight, till they cover all the localities, in celebration of their Silver Jubilee this year. Their work is well known by now, and it need not be retold that they are doing their best for the pre-primary or nursery education—best understood as Kindergarten or Montessori schools. Their method of teaching is more akin to Madame Montessori's and reshuffled by the famous Late Shri Gijubhai Badheka. We offer our congratulations and greetings to the organisers of the Sangh and their exhibitions, on their achievements!

The Rain

It has been so hot in Bombay again, and the following little verse on rain, sent by Sister Perin Wadia, may prove somewhat soothing to our readers:—

I like to watch the rain
On the windowpane.
It splashes on the street,
Wets the peoples' feet.
It splatters on the walk,
Makes the people squawk.
People with umbrellas,
They're lucky fellows.
I play with Grandpa's cane
While I watch the rain.

FLOWERS A TO Z

A	C	I	P
C	A	H	A
U	X	O	L
Q	A	R	A
O	M	A	N
L	C	H	T
I	A	L	A
T	E	A	Z

You may "know your onions", but how about flowers? This maze of letters will test your knowledge along that line. By making certain moves from square to square in any direction, you can spell out the names of five flowers. The correct answers are:— Acacia, azalea, phlox, quamoclit, amaranth. Could you solve them correctly— Shabas!

TIN-CAN STILTS

Did you ever walk on tin-can stilts? They are easy to make.

Two empty cans are all you need. Get large cans with smooth edges.

Then punch two holes near the closed ends of the cans. Next, pull a piece of strong cord through these holes. Tie the ends of the cord in a strong knot.

Now, put one foot on each can. Hold the cord tight. Then you will be able to walk on your stilts.

The Wind And The Sun

The following Aesop's fable, reproduced from the "Treasure Chest", by courtesy of Geo A. Pflaum, will be very interesting for the tiny tots:—

One day the Wind and the Sun had an argument. Each said that he was stronger than the other. They argued for a long, long time. Then the Wind looked down and happened to notice a man on the earth far below.

"Here is how we can settle the argument," said the Wind. "The one who takes off that man's overcoat first is the stronger. All right?"

"Very well," replied the Sun. "You try first."

The Wind puffed out his cheeks and blew an icy blast at the man. The man grabbed his overcoat and held it tightly about him. The Wind blew harder but still he could not blow the overcoat off the man. Now the Wind became angry. Blowing his mightiest he whirled round and round. But still the man held on to his coat.

"Now it's my turn," said the Sun.

With his warm rays the Sun gently touched the man. Then the Sun grew warmer and warmer. The man opened his overcoat. The Sun grew still warmer. At last the man took off his overcoat and threw it over his arm.

"I guess I win", said the Sun. "I took off the man's over-coat first." But the Wind didn't answer. Whistling angrily, he swept away to a far corner of the sky.

LITTLE "PEN PAL"

Little Betsy Sparks of Wilton Park, U.S.A., with her grandmother and younger sister, is an enthusiastic Pen Pal and has a number of friends in The Balkan-ji-Bari.

Ostriches Bury Their Heads

Do ostriches really bury their heads in the sand when danger threatens?

For years naturalists have debated the question; but members of a South African expedition which recently returned from studying ostriches in their native sandy haunts have declared emphatically that female ostriches do bury their heads. They were in an aeroplane which dived towards a flock of ostriches and to their great astonishment they saw the hen ostriches, feet wide apart, immediately stick their heads in the sand!

Children's Activities

The Nagpada Neighbourhood Balkan-ji-Bari Unit was recently visited by Shrimati Babiben Mooljl Dayal, President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari. A programme of dances, songs, stories and cinema shows was arranged, and it was very much enjoyed by all. Congratulations to its President, Mrs. Edna Lang, and its Secretary, Mr. Patole.

Shrimati Shirin Gandhi and Shri Ram Kisani are working very hard to make the Mandvi Balkan-ji-Bari Unit an exemplary one. This Unit arranged an excursion to Aarey Milk Colony recently and so did the Dahanu Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, under the leadership of Brother Kantubhai Adhiya, and the Tardeo Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, under the leadership of Sister Roshan Irani.

All Balkan-ji-Bari Units affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will celebrate together the Annual Children's Day (Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) on Sunday, the 7th October, 1951, at Chembur Estate. A very interesting programme has been fixed for the whole day.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—or not yet? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21. All are most welcome to join this All-India Children's Association.

JAI HIND.

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

T. V. A. MODEL TO SOLVE KASHMIR TANGLE

brief span of years transformed a past-ridden Turkey into a forward-looking nation, a bulwark of strength to the free world. Democracy and democratic ways now have a great foothold in this new nation of Pakistan. Her people, with great courage, have surmounted amazing difficulties these past four years. She has survived a stupid economic war against her by her big neighbour India; has made headway in the emancipation of women from their thirteenth-century status; is developing irrigation, agriculture and industry with an energy and practical approach that is inspiring to see.

In his study in Karachi, I visited Pakistan's Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan, a mild-mannered lawyer, a partition refugee from western United Provinces and east Punjab, very Western in dress, appearance and speech. Liaquat never raised his voice, never spoke in bitterness. But his resolution was plain, and what he said, when he put the case for Pakistan, was as strong as words could make it:

"The very position—the strategic position of Kashmir—is such that without it Pakistan cannot defend herself against an unscrupulous government that might come in India. Nehru is not going to live forever. How do I know what may happen tomorrow in India? And bear in mind that there is a large element in India that does not yet accept the partition of India, that still plans to undo that partition. We of Pakistan would never, never permit the reuniting of the country under Hindu domination; a single government for the whole of the subcontinent is intolerable. For us it would be Hindu rule and Hindu domination.

"We might as well fight in Kashmir—that is my conclusion. Otherwise the next time it will be east Bengal—and so on to the dissolution of Pakistan."

Plebiscite Value

It is my own conviction that the controversy over Kashmir has been so heated that the real issue between Pakistan and India has largely been lost sight of.

The real issue is NOT the plebiscite, but how best to prevent war between Pakistan and India; how best to promote and insure peace and a sense of community in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent; how best to avoid a UN situation that will create another, though different, "Korea". In this new "Korea," religious fanaticism would be substituted for Communist fanaticism, but the result for the UN (and hence the U.S.A.) would be similar—commitment of armed forces to enforce its decrees.

I submit that if preventing war between Pakistan and India over Kashmir, if peace and unity in Indo-Pakistan is the real purpose and the real issue, rather than the narrow one of counting noses in Kashmir, a plebiscite at this time might contribute to rather than discourage war.

India has made it clear that she will reduce but not withdraw all her troops from Kashmir which she regards as legally Indian territory; and Pakistan will not go into a plebiscite so long as Indian troops are there. Hence if there is to be a plebiscite, the UN will have to force it. This is a bad way to promote good relations.

America's Role

It is moreover, in my opinion, imprudent that any American, even such eminent men as Dr. Frank Graham, United Nations Mediator for Kashmir, and Admiral Nimitz, be asked to serve at this stage. American stock in that part of the world is not so high that we can afford to injure our prestige further, as we are bound to, by sending Americans into a dispute that, ON ITS PRESENT ASSUMPTIONS, is hopeless of solution.

The United States should be wise enough to insist that an Asian country send one of its leading citizens, on such a mission, if the mission cannot be avoided.

(Continued From Page 5)

The Kashmir issue, AS AN ISSUE IN ITSELF, may not be solvable, now, short of war. But the surrounding tensions can be reduced, one by one. It may then be possible to solve the matter of Kashmir's political future.

There have been bitter disputes between India and Pakistan about such things as the use of water, and property settlement, and the abducation of women, resulting from the mass migrations after partition. There is the memory of massacres by both Hindus and Moslems. These are not an integral part of the Kashmir dispute, although they have become part of it. Kashmir has come to embody and symbolize the distrust and fear, an aftermath of partition, existing between Pakistan and India.

Into this emotionally surcharged atmosphere, it seems to me vitally important to remove the emphasis from the present idea of a plebiscite and to introduce a new and simple concrete idea.

New Suggestion

The practical procedure in my judgment should be not the adjudicating of a dispute between two enemies, whether before the World Court or a board of arbitrators, but the setting up of proper living conditions between brothers in the same household. Two people once united are now separated by extraneous things. The natural bonds uniting them are still far greater than the artificial barriers separating them.

The steps I suggest as an alternative must, however, be predicated upon the fullest acceptance on all sides of substantially these two propositions.

(A) That the partition of the subcontinent into Pakistan and India is accepted as a final and permanent thing. If Pakistan feels that India or the United Nations or the U.S.A. is seeking by indirection to return Pakistan (piecemeal, perhaps) to India, she will meet every proposal with distrust and fear.

(B) That Pakistan and India do not accept an armed truce as the natural relation, but that they integrate their economic and cultural life, and become dependent on each other as neighbors, as are Canada and the United States, for instance.

Other Issues

There are problems between the countries on which a solution can be reached; these should be separated from the Kashmir dispute and dealt with separately. Once these are on the way to settlement, the result should be lessening of the existing antagonisms. To some extent Moslems would then return to their former homes in India and Hindus to Pakistan, if conditions guaranteed security of the minority.

Two of these other causes of trouble have already been largely eliminated. Trade relations were resumed, on a temporary basis, when India accepted, a few months ago, the Pakistan rupee's value at higher than the Indian rupee. This trade agreement should be made permanent and expanded. The return of the women abducted by either side during the partition riots and migrations of 1947 and 1950 is also well under way.

Efforts to remove the most serious cause of friction and fear—the dispute over water for irrigation—have made no headway; conditions have indeed become worse as each month and each growing season has gone by.

The partition gave the major part of the irrigated lands of the Punjab and Sind to Pakistan: but the headwaters of some of the largest irrigation canals that feed Pakistan were left with India or Kashmir. All the rivers upon which Pakistan depends for life ORIGINATE in India or Kashmir. Two thirds of the entire water supply originates in Kashmir, where the snow-fed Indus rises.

This crucial and determinative aspect of the "Kashmir issue" is rarely referred to; it is not even an issue before the United Nations.

Why the flow of the Punjab's lifeblood was so carelessly handled in the partition no one seems to know.

India Has The Power

Pakistan includes some of the most productive food-growing lands in the world in western Punjab (the Kipling country) and the Sind.

But WITHOUT WATER FOR IRRIGATION this would be desert, 20,000,000 acres would dry up in a week, tens of millions would starve.

No army, with bombs and shellfire, could devastate a land as thoroughly as Pakistan could be devastated by the simple expedient of India's permanently shutting off the sources of water that keep the fields and the people of Pakistan alive. India has never threatened such a drastic step, and indeed denies any such intention—but the power is there nonetheless.

Except during the brief monsoon rains which run off in violence and torrent, there is almost no rain in Pakistan or in the adjoining part of India, the area that is a part of the basin of the great Indus River, which is made up of six tributaries. Life depends upon irrigation canals, some of them hundreds of years old. Not only farms depend on irrigation; as great a city as Lahore takes her drinking water from a canal.

I saw the source of water supply for Lahore and the surrounding farming country near the border when (probably for some operating reason) India had cut down the flow. every passer-by could see how low the canal's waters had fallen. An hour later I talked to Pakistanis so furious and worried they were ready to fight with their bare hands. Later in the day, the waters were up again, but the fear was still there. In the spring of 1948, during international negotiations as to the allocation of water for irrigation, India cut off most of the supply of water to Pakistan for a month, causing distress, loss of crops and general disruption. This rankles and makes Pakistan fearful of the future.

But India too must have more water or starve.

The partition gave India almost none of the canals and irrigation systems and little irrigated land compared with her needs. Out of 22,000,000 acres now irrigated in the Indus Basin, Pakistan has 18,000,000, India about 5,000,000; yet India has 20,000,000 people in the Indus Basin, almost as many as Pakistan's 22,000,000.

There are 35,000,000 more acres in India's part of the Indus Basin which IF IRRIGATED could raise food and do a good job of it. So India is going full speed ahead with canals, headworks and dams that will divert the flow of upstream water to irrigate as many of these 35,000,000 acres as possible.

The Pakistanis naturally view with the greatest alarm the major new irrigation and water-power development programme of the Indians. Most of this new withdrawal of water will come from rivers or canals within India which would otherwise flow on to Pakistan. I visited one dam that had already been completed; and another Bhakra that is planned to be higher than Hoover Dam, and able to store, i.e., hold the entire flow of the Sutlej River for a year. There are many smaller structures.

Irrigation

At Ferozepore, for example, there is an important diversion dam (called a "headworks") in irrigation parlance, which lies just within India along the Sutlej River, a river on which millions of Pakistanis depend for life. It has been reported that India proposes to abandon this headworks and build a new one farther upstream.

This will have the likely result (as things now stand) that more than 5,000,000 acres of Pakistan's irrigated land would be without enough water to sustain life, or even enough for drinking water.

Pakistanis say this will deny them water to which they have a legal and moral right. India says it is her water, her dam and that her people must eat, too.

So has arisen a bitter controversy, one that involves life itself for 42,000,000 people.

It is pure dynamite, a Punjab powder keg. Peace in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent is not in sight with these inflammables lying around. Unless a better answer on water is soon forthcoming, EVEN IF THE KASHMIR PLEBISCITE COULD BE HELP, peace would not come.

An affirmative solution of the water problem can create an atmosphere that may make settlement of the Kashmir dispute possible on some basis not even now thought of because of the bitterness and sterility of the present argument.

I suggest that this unnecessary controversy can be solved by common sense and engineering, to the benefit of all the people who live by the waters of the Indus River.

Less than 20 per cent of water of the Indus Basin is now put to use for irrigation; most of the waters of the six life-giving rivers of the Indus Basin flow to the Arabian Sea unused. If this wasted water, or even a large fraction of it is put to use, both India's needs and Pakistan's needs could be more than met.

India's present course of drawing more and more water from the upstream of these rivers will injure Pakistan and endanger the peace.

Pakistan's position—that she has the LEGAL right to the uninterrupted flow of water, a right to a share of waters stored by India's dams upstream—is quite inadequate for this great issue, however sound her legal claim might be if the dispute were between two farmers asserting their private rights.

The International Court of Justice might decide the legal issue in Pakistan's favour if India agreed to submit it.

Starting Point

But this would not bring peace, for India's food problem would still be on her back. Such a legal decision would not prevent the waste of most of the precious waters of the Indus, it would further antagonize India, and certainly it would not start these two countries down the road of active partnership in developing their common resource the six rivers on which their millions depend for their livelihood and their future. But Pakistan's position, though inadequate, should be the STARTING POINT, should be accepted as a minimum without question.

The starting point should be, then, to set to rest Pakistan's fears of deprivation and a return to desert.

Her present use of water should be confirmed by India, PROVIDED she works together with India (as I believe she would) in a joint use of this truly international river basin on an engineering basis that would also (as the facts make clear it can) assure India's future use as well.

The urgent problem is now to store up now wasted waters, so they can be fed down and distributed by engineering works and canals and used by both countries, rather than permitted to flow to the sea unused. This is not a religious or political problem but a feasible engineering and business problem for which there is plenty of precedent and relevant experience.

Joint River Project

This objective however can not be achieved by the countries working separately; the river pays no attention to partition—the Indus, she "just keeps rolling along," through Kashmir and India and Pakistan. The whole Indus system must be developed as a unit—designed, built and operated as a unit, as is the seven state TVA system back in the U.S.

Jointly financed (perhaps with World Bank help) an Indus Engineering Corporation, with representation by technical men of India, Pakistan and the World Bank, can readily work out an operating scheme for storing water wherever dams can best store it, and for diverting and distributing water.

Once the scheme is designed, the works can be operated by an Indo-Pakistan Agency, or by a supranational international agency such as the Schuman Plan provides in Europe, or by some special corporation like the Port of New York Authority, or some comparable scheme.

Such a plan could certainly be financed, for this now worthless unirrigated land would with water, become immensely productive and valuable; the increased value of the land, now owned by the respective governments, would be enough to base financing.

These people will live or die by the way they handle the waters of the Indus River and its six parts. Properly handled, the river has plenty of water for everyone. With a mutual project under way the political issue of Kashmir may be solvable, the UN's heavy commitment discharged without force, and "another Korea" prevented.

VEILED WOMEN OF AFGHANISTAN

(Continued from Page 5)

permanent seats and are nominated by the King. The Prime Minister is elected by Parliament and is confirmed in his office by the King.

Under this democratic facade the country is governed by a patriotic oligarchy, the members of which come from or are related to the Royal family. No honest Afghan pretends to call his country's administration democratic in the accepted sense of the term. He frankly admits that his country is extremely poor and the standard of life very low. He realises that his people are not in a position at present to adopt the British or American pattern of democracy. He hopes, however, that one day his country will be a model democracy in the East and he works hard with that ideal in view.

Purdah System

What manner of people are the Afghans? Isolated as they have been for centuries their first reaction to foreigners is that of suspicion but at heart they are a generous people. Once you earn their confidence they will trust you implicitely and entirely. "Woe be to him", said an Afghan friend, "who betrays their trust. They will never forgive nor forget."

The women of Afghanistan constitute the most intriguing and baffling social phenomenon. However western-educated and widely travelled abroad, the Afghan women must wear her purdah (veil) as soon as she enters the country.

I feel their presence everywhere I go; I see them running about the town, doing their shopping and even handling the goods expertly. But never have I seen a single female face since I arrived here a week ago. Intensely religious and proud of his ancient traditions the Afghan prefers to keep his women in strict purdah.

Strange as it may sound however the women in the cities at least have discarded their baggy trousers and lose shirts and adopted the western skirt and blouse for their everyday dress. I was astonished to see Afghan ladies walking in the streets, covered of course from head to foot, wearing expensive nylon stockings and shoes of the latest Paris and London models. As one Afghan wit said to me the other day: "They have started at the right angle. With their western shoes they will soon kick off the veil and the social revolution will start."

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WILD ANIMALS BY THE TON

Big Game Collector Runs Many Risks

SHIPPING PROBLEM IS A HEADACHE

AT five o'clock on a cold and windy morning last November the telephone rang in Warren Buck's quiet New Jersey farmhouse. A biology professor in California was experimenting with rhesus monkeys. They were dying. They needed blood transfusions from animals of the same breed. Could Buck air express a dozen rhesus monkeys to the West Coast?writes H. Obermayer in "Pageant"

Buck had just fallen asleep again when a Princeton undergraduate called. He was at an all night drinking party, and wanted to send a tiger to Dartmouth's president the day before the Princeton-Dartmouth football game

An Army Medical Corps colonel called three hours later. He was doing research on plague and typhus fever, and needed a collection of rare African rodents. At 10 o'clock a department store executive called from Texas. He wanted three small, not-too-ferocious lions for a Christmas window display.

His Job

By mid-morning four men in different parts of the United States presented Warren Buck apparently insoluble problems. By noon all four problems were solved.

A dozen rhesus monkeys were dispatched to the airport from Buck's Merchantville, New Jersey farm. The Princeton undergraduates were told that tigers had to be imported from India. If they were willing to pay $750 he would promise three-month delivery. For the Army colonel he sent telegrams to the Congo, Somaliland, and the Cameroons where his agents dispatched native hunting parties. Buck persuaded the department store executive to substitute ocelots for baby lions in his window display. About the size of fox terriers, ocelots are members of the cat family and look like small tigers. They cost $150 a pair, are not very dangerous—and he had several in stock.

World-Wide Empire

America's top wild animal dealer, Warren Buck is one of the chief agents between the world's jungles and America. This requires a complex international organization. He must have native agents, special arrangements with foreign and domestic food suppliers, customs brokers, shippers and government officials, and contacts with good veterinarians all over the world.

A balding, bespectacled, middle-aged businessman, he resents the fact that people regularly confuse him with the late Frank Buck, an unrelated competitor. Frank Buck was a great hunter, showman, lecturer and author, but he was not an important wild animal dealer. Warren Buck's father, Jules began transporting live animals around the world in 1898 when he took Husky dogs to the Klondike.

Since then the Bucks have moved animals across all the oceans, sold more than 500,000 birds, beasts and reptiles to 95 per cent of our zoos and most large carnivals, circuses, side shows and medical institutions.

During World War II, Warren Buck was given a top travel priority to gather African and Central American monkeys for the Army and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis research department.

The 21,000 monkeys he turned over to them was the largest animal collection ever sold in America.

Except for an annual trip to Africa and regular visits to the country's leading zoos, Buck rarely leaves his New Jersey farm. He likes to care for his animals himself. Many he feeds with his own hands, and he often travels with large beasts who need to be guarded in transit. Always dressed in overalls, a dirty felt hat, scaffed shoes and work gloves, he looks more like a stable hand than a man whose signature dispatches tribes of native hunters in India or South Africa. His five-acre farm is not a farm in the usual sense, but a slopily painted jumble of kennels, cages, pens and coops. There is also a large barn, the interior of which is regularly rebuilt depending on whether the occupants are lions, giraffes or elephants. A shiny Packard parked in front of the barn adds a note of incongruity to the scene.

Rare Animals

The innocent looking barnyard is part of a highly speculative enterprise. Buck gambles with wild animals. Much of his business is purely a matter of guessing and hoping. An example is the five aardvarks presently in his barn.

The aardvark is a rare animal about the size of a pig which is particularly interesting because in four or five minutes it can bore a hole in the ground larger than its own body.

It sells for $1,000, and the five in Buck's barn constitute almost half the American aardvark collection. He bought them from a native agent for almost nothing and expects to sell them at handsome profit.

He rarely takes a risk on an animal's health. Either the foreign shipper guarantees its health in transit or he has it insured. Like automobiles, animals have standard prices. Although sharp operators may sell them cut-rate, all zoo directors know dol. 1,000 is the right price for an aardvark, $1,500 for an African elephant and $75 for an ostrich. These prices are so well established, customs appraisers have less trouble determining an animal's value than most clothing and jewelry. Buck rarely imports large animals on speculation. Elephants or hippopotami are likely to eat up all the profits while he waits for a sale.

Element Of Risk

Although most of Buck's importations are done on order rather than speculation, the element of risk is still very great. When he imports animals on order he realizes his profit by making arrangements with natives who secure the animals at minimum cost. This summer the Philadelphia Zoo will open a new building for cat animals. As soon as money for the building was appropriated Shelly Freeman, the zoo's director, called Buck. Freeman outlined their needs. They wanted two imported lions, two cheetahs, a pair of ocelots and two leopards. Could he deliver them within 10 months? Buck would deliver two cheetahs for $1,500, two leopards for $500, and pair of ocelots for $150. But he didn't know about the lions. Imported lions are scarce. Although almost every zoo and circus has several, they are rarely African. Most zoo lions are bred domestically. Domestic ones have a $100 price tag; imported ones $1,000.

Governmental injunctions have considerable effect on animal prices. The United States has very strict rules about animal importation.

Though born in Bristol Zoo these three seven-week-olds snarl defiance at the world.

All animals must be processed at Athenia, New Jersey, the animal Ellis Island, before they can enter the country. Athenia animal immigrants are given blood tests, inoculated against certain communicable diseases, X-rayed for tuberculosis and treated for distemper. Llamas and camels are excluded as hoof-and-mouth disease carriers. No llamas or camels have been imported since before World War II, and almost all those presently in zoos and carnivals were bred domestically.

Prices Go Up

As a result of this ban the price of camels has gone from $700 to $1,500; the price of llamas from $200 to $350. Many countries prohibit the exportation of certain animals. Gorillas sell for $5,000 while baboons bring less than $100. The difference is that gorilla exportation is prohibited from French Africa—where most are found—while baboons are unrestricted.

Buck has found that the best way to get valuable animals past finicky colonial officials is to go to Africa himself. He makes one African trip every year, and although today he rarely goes into the jungles himself, he is one of the few American animal dealers who had training as a leader of native hunting bands. During his first 15 years, as a wild animal dealer his father ran the American end of the business while he led jungle hunts. As a result he knows that native agents use cruel and ruthless methods to get live animals from the jungles.

In 1930 when he captured Bushman, the Chicago Zoo's 565-pound gorilla, he did what most bring-em-back-alive hunters do.

He stole the baby gorilla in a net, while the parents were away. Then while his native assistants carried the small beast away in a rough cage, Buck and another group of natives killed the parents to make sure the mature gorillas did not attack them when they realized their baby was stolen.

Bagging Snakes

While a youth Buck made himself a hero in certain parts of Africa by hunting snakes. Many snakes are found climbing on the rafters of native huts. Particularly prevalent are green mambas, the deadly snakes for whose bite no antidote is known. Since the natives can't get rid of them, they feed the snakes to make sure that when hungry they don't take a swipe at a member of the family.

Once while visiting a native friend, Buck noticed 15 to 20 green mambas on the rafters above his head. He had a hooked stick and a bag with him, and while the frightened natives ran from the hut, he captured a dozen green mambas. In a half-hour he made dol. 500 and became a hero.

Green mambas bring dol. 40 to dol. 50 apiece in America where poisonous snakes are easy to sell because of their popularity in zoos and side-shows and among the hundreds of snake collectors.

Biggest Problem

Bucks' biggest problem is transportation; animals are not very co-operative about being carted all over the world. Often it is easier to get them out of the jungles than to move them from a foreign port to an American zoo. Although shipping animals across the ocean is a headache for Buck, his transportation difficulties have made him a glamour boy to the New York-African shipping executives.

On his annual African trip he usually brings 500 to 1,000 screaming, dangerous and unpredictable beasts into the Port of New York, and this always provides the shipping line racinteurs with new stories.

At four o'clock one morning the second mate on a boat going from Sierra Leone to New York frantically pounded on his door.

"Get out of bed and help!" screamed the second mate. "Get those snakes back in their cages!"

Buck had carelessly put several pregnant horned vipers in a wire cage. Dangerous baby snakes which were born en route had crawled through the wire. They had to be captured. Finally Buck and the ship's officers recovered 63 of them.

Buck also created a problem when a hippopotamus died at sea. The giant carcass had to be buried immediately, but nobody knew how to remove it from the hold. Finally while the captain himself directed operations from the bridge, the ship's booms, pulleys and landing equipment were specially rigged and a couple of tons of dead hippopotamus lifted into the sea.

Elephants

Transporting an elephant from Africa to the United States is often more difficult than taking him out of the jungle. In temperate climates elephants are susceptible to pneumonia, and their trainers are instructed to give them rum if they get chilly. Occasionally an indiscreet trainer makes an elephant react like a human after five martinis instead of warming him.

Several years ago after five drunken elephants were delivered to his farm, Buck learned that ice-packs, cold towels and Bromo-Seltzer have the same effect on hungover elephants as on humans.

Buck caused a furore once while delivering two giraffes to New York's Central Park Zoo. The giraffes were on the back of a truck and without thinking about their height he started for the Holland Tunnel. Luckily before he bashed their brains against the tunnel roof a guard stopped him. And the giraffes crossed the Hudson River by ferry.

On his return from Africa a few years ago Buck got a cable from Africa. It read, CAUGHT LION STEALING CHICKENS. WIRE LION PRICE.

Buck replied, HAVE ORDER FOR RARE CHICKENS, DESCRIBE.

THE GENERAL WAS A WOMAN!

IN the years when Britain was talking about the Crimean war and the Indian Mutiny, Dr. James Barry, highly efficient Inspector-General of the Army Medical Department, had a jealously guarded secret.

The story begins in July, 1813, when Barry, a slightly-built freckle-faced Scot with reddish hair, was passed into the Army without much formality as a hospital assistant.

The usual years of Army routine followed with service in Malta and the Cape of Good Hope. The young Scot never indulged in drinking bouts or horse play, all spare time being devoted to studying medicine.

Barry became assistant surgeon and worked steadily through the various grades of promotion until the rank of Inspector-General was attained in December, 1858.

In July, 1859, the Inspector-General was placed on half-pay, went into retirement and died at 14 Margaret Street, London, on July 25, 1865.

In a few hours a surprised and somewhat indignant War Office knew the secret. Dr. Barry was a woman. The truth was not known even by her landlady or black servant.

There is some ground for the belief that the doctor was the grand-daughter of a Scottish earl, and had an affection for an Army surgeon that was not reciprocated.

This may have accounted for the masquerade. Army men recalled that she was fastidious and her conversation was "superior".

Dr. Barry was of excitable temper and committed breaches of discipline which were condoned owing to her conscientious work. Once she even fought a duel.

She is buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, London.

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